

THE LANCET

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

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The Reception Room will be in the Rotunda, Montpellier. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to Captain Robertson, Richard Beamish, Esq., F.R.S., & J. West Huggill, Esq., Local Secretaries, Cheltenham. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 8, Queen Street Place, Upper Thames Street, London.

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The History of Greece under Othoman and Venetian Domination. By George Finlay, LL.D. Blackwoods.

THIS is another volume of a series on Greek history which has already made Dr. Finlay's name conspicuous, and which promises to grow up into a work of standard importance. The plan of the undertaking is explained by the author in the preface. He proposes to divide a period of nearly 2000 years, commencing with the era when Greece first became subject to the Roman yoke, into six periods:—Greece under the Romans—the Byzantine Empire—Greece under the Crusaders—the Greek Empire of Constantinople—the Empire of Trebizond—and the Othoman and Venetian Domination. Of these six periods, the first, second, and fourth have been already completed; the present volume is the sixth; the third and fifth have yet to be written. The whole work was originally projected as an introduction to the history of the Greek revolution. The ultimate aim of the writer is expressed to be, "to examine the circumstances which tend to facilitate or to obstruct the progress of the Greeks in their attempt to consolidate a system of civil liberty on the firm basis of national institutions."

We can scarcely imagine a person more fitted for this task than the author, who is endowed with great penetration and judgment, has evidently mastered the whole of the obscure and varied materials which are necessary to the compilation of his work, and who possesses, above all, the advantage of an intimate personal acquaintance with the locality and its present inhabitants. The following note, which occurs at page 30, alludes to the circumstances which give to the opinions of the historian a value peculiarly their own:—

"The author of this work is practically acquainted with the difficulty of making any agricultural improvements under this system. He wasted much money and time before he fully perceived the impossibility of one individual contending against general regulations and the habits they produce. In a pecuniary point of view, he found cultivating the soil of Greece even more unprofitable than writing its history."

Elsewhere he speaks of having witnessed for twenty years past the proceedings of the Greek government—a period of observation which, to a person so highly qualified as Dr. Finlay, could not fail to be of the greatest advantage.

The motto which Dr. Finlay prefixes to his work is one which will often occur to the recollection of the reader as he peruses his pages:—

"From out the mass of never-dying ill,
The plague, the prince, the stranger, and the sword,
Vials of wrath but emptied to refill
And flow again, I cannot all record."

The annals indeed of Greece during the period from 1453 to 1821 present little else but a record of cruelty, rapine, and slaughter. Each power as it rises to its culminating point seems to vie with the rest in the inhuman barbarities it can perpetrate, and the miseries it can inflict upon its subjects. But empires, though they may be won, cannot be maintained by the sword alone: political institutions, in some form or the other, must be projected and maintained in some harmony with human sympathies and necessities, to

receive even a temporary stability. The great puzzle, as Dr. Finlay expresses it, in the course of this history, is to discover what were the good impulses of the human heart, or the sagacious policy of a wise government, by which the demoralizing influence of Othoman institutions were counteracted, and the empire raised to the high pitch of power and grandeur that it attained. Yet in some points it appears that the Othoman power was less burdensome, and more welcome to the Greeks than that of many of their other masters. The principal institution which stamps an individual character upon the Othoman government, and which was undoubtedly one of the severest acts of tyranny to which a subject race ever had to submit, was the tribute of male children which was paid by the Greeks to their conquerors. The very existence of this tax for so long a period as it continued proves the utter degradation of the Hellenic race. At the same time it was one of the greatest elements in the success of the Mohammedan rule. From this body of youths, who were trained with the most elaborate care, were formed, first, that terrible band of janissaries which for years constituted the best troops in Europe; and, secondly, a corps of civil servants of the highest intellectual ability. Thus was established a select body in the State disconnected from all ties of family, faith, and country, and attached strongly to the person and government of the sovereign, sufficiently powerful to counteract the local influence exerted by resident chiefs, and capable of being used as an irresistible engine of war and conquest in the hands of able administrators. So far, however, as this unparalleled institution of political ambition made a sacrifice of the rights and feelings of humanity, to the same extent did it contain within itself the elements of its own decay. When the janissaries obtained leave from the State to marry, and to introduce their own children into their body, the collecting of the tribute children among the Greeks ceased with its necessity, and the body itself instantly increased in numbers, but degenerated in power and efficiency.

The leading features of the Mohammedan religion, again, were favourable to political power and social union. The ministers of religion, who were also interpreters of law, were themselves a corporate body of earlier date than the Othoman power. The Ulema long continued to restrain the power of the monarch; and even afterwards, when the power of the Sultan became despotic over the laws, the semblance of conformity with the dogmatic interpretations of the Koran and the laws of Islam was adhered to. Moreover, the external forms of Mohammedan worship were, as Dr. Finlay says, not a mere ceremonial, but an inherent portion of doctrine—tests, not of orthodoxy, but of religion—and in the daily practice of these forms all Mussulmen feel themselves united as one people. Nor should the dogmatic unity of Mohammedan faith and practice be omitted as a political element of strength. It will occur at once to the reader that the great Western rival of the Greek church has never neglected to enforce and extend, as far as possible, both ceremonial observances and infallibility as inseparable adjuncts to spiritual supremacy. The ministers of the Greek church, on the other hand, became the willing instruments of the Sultan's power. It must, at the same time, be confessed that the toleration extended by the Mohammedans, with

very few exceptions, to the Greek religion—a toleration sanctioned by the terms of the Koran—favoured the condition of their subjects, and forms a pleasing contrast to the odious persecutions that prevailed among Christian sects.

The tenure of land among the subjects of the Porte, as far as the conquerors were concerned, shared many of the advantages which were exhibited by the feudal system of Western Europe, to which it bore strong analogies. Upon the Greeks, however, the effect was to destroy all the aristocracy and richer class among the natives—than whom, says Dr. Finlay, a more worthless body could not exist—but to lighten the burden of the villagers and peasant proprietors.

The administration of justice and the levying of taxes, were the great vices of the Othoman system. From the venality which attended the decisions of the courts of justice, corruption and a sense of insecurity pervaded the whole frame of society. This evil alone, in its effects upon the moral condition of the people, and the want of self-reliance which it induced, was sufficient ultimately to undermine the power of the empire. It was accompanied by almost equally injurious financial practices. These were not flagrant in the earlier years of the Mohammedan rule; they were so far mischievous, however, in their original constitution, as to weigh heavily from the first upon the resources of the population, and when they were in after years increased by the irresponsible rapacity of the Turkish pachas, they led to the ruin of the community. Depreciations in the currency were also practised in later times, to the endless and universal impoverishment of the subjects of the Porte. The whole of these institutions in their origin, their practice, and their final results, are fraught with the deepest interest to the political student of history, and they have been described in a most complete and masterly manner by the author.

The same style is, perhaps, not so favourable to the narrative of historical events. It is true, as has been said, that the most unwearied pen would shrink from giving all the endless details of the irregular and desultory conflicts that took place for supremacy in Greece; but events of leading importance perhaps deserved a more graphic narrative. But even here a cautious exercise of judgment on the part of the historian will induce him to reject much of what has been narrated on doubtful authority, and by partial witnesses; and will, perhaps, bring him to the severe outlines which have been concisely and vigorously traced out by this writer.

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"On the 25th of June, 1715, Ali Cumurg passed the wall across the Isthmus of Corinth, which was far too extensive for the Venetians to think of defending, and advancing through the lines they had constructed to connect Corinth and Lechæum, leaving the fort on the sea-shore on his right, and the city on his left, he encamped near the Gulf of Corinth. On the 28th, the trenches were opened against the outer wall guarding the ascent from the town to the Acrocorinth, and the provost, Jacomo Minoto, was summoned to surrender the place. The summons was rejected, and Sari Achmet Pasha (by whose advice, in the following year, the grand vizier lost the battle of Peterwardin and his life) was ordered to press forward the siege. The Venetian garrison con-

sisted of four hundred soldiers, assisted by two hundred armed Greeks; but the place was crowded with Greek families, who had retired with all their most valuable property to seek security within its walls. These non-combatants were all eager for a capitulation, believing that they would be able to save their property by a speedy surrender of the fortress, though they knew it was impregnable if well defended. The Turks directed their attack from a hill to the south. Their batteries were too distant to produce much effect, but they protected the advance of the janissaries, who contrived to effect a lodgment under the walls; and it was resolved to attempt storming the outer gate, when Minoto hoisted a flag of truce. The Reis Effendi was sent into the place to settle the terms of surrender, and a capitulation was concluded, by which the grand vizier engaged to transport the Venetian garrison in safety to Corfu.

"On the morning of the 3rd of August, while preparations were going forward to convey the garrison to the Othoman ships at Kenchrees, on the Gulf of Egina, the janissaries, who were enraged at being deprived of the immense booty supposed to be accumulated in the fortress, contrived to escalate an unguarded part of the wall, and commenced plundering the houses. About noon a great smoke was seen from the Othoman camp to rise over the Acrocorinth, and a loud explosion announced that from some unknown cause a powder magazine had blown up. The grand vizier was soon informed that the janissaries had forced their way into the place, and broken the capitulation. The cause of the explosion was never known. The Turks accused the Venetians of setting fire to the powder, and commenced a massacre of the garrison. The troops, who were hurried up to the Acrocorinth, by order of the grand vizier, in order to arrest the disorder, could only save the lives of a part of the Venetians, and conduct them to a place of safety in the camp. The janissaries made slaves of the Greeks, men, women, and children; nor did the grand vizier venture to put a stop to these captives being sold publicly in his army. It was reported by the prisoners that Minoto had perished in the confusion; but it was afterwards known that a soldier of the Asiatic troops had taken him prisoner, and concealed him in order to profit by his ransom. He was secretly conveyed to Smyrna, where he was released by the Dutch consul, who advanced his ransom money. Bembo, the second in command, and about one hundred and eighty Venetian soldiers, with a few women, were saved, and sent on board the vessels at Kenchrees, from whence they were conveyed to Corfu, according to the terms of the capitulation."

The following remarks on the actual condition of the kingdom of Greece will also be perused with interest:—

"At the present day, a great abuse is universal in the kingdom of Greece, and King Otho and his ministers seem to be powerless to restrain it. The gendarmes of King Otho are only entitled to quarters, and not to rations; but they extort from the poor peasantry of liberated Greece far more abundant supplies of provisions, and exercise greater exactions, than the Venetian soldiers ever did. They take turkeys and lambs where their predecessors, the Venetians and Turks, were satisfied with fowls and bread; and when they have feasted and slept, they compel the peasant to take his horse from the threshing-floor and to quit the plough, in order that they may ride at their ease from one station to another, though they invariably report that they have marched the distance. This is no trifling hindrance to the progress of agriculture in liberated Greece, or it would not be noticed in this place. It is one of those abuses which warranted the Earl of Carlisle in describing the present government of Greece as 'the most inefficient, corrupt, and, above all, contemptible, with which a nation was ever cursed.' Not a day passes in seed-time or harvest that many poor Greek and Albanian peasants are

not compelled to leave their work to follow their oppressors. The writer of these pages has witnessed this systematic extortion perpetuated for twenty years without any effort having been made by king, ministers, or chambers to extirpate it, though all are aware of the severe burden it imposes on the poorest and most industrious class of the population. The contrast between the conduct of the Venetian proveditors and of a constitutional king, with native ministers, is not favourable to either German or Greek political honesty and intelligence. The Venetian governors laboured incessantly to repress the abuse; the nomarchs of King Otho do much to perpetuate it."

The completion of Dr. Finlay's labours in the field of history he has selected will be looked forward to with the greatest interest by those who can appreciate the high qualities he has brought to bear upon his task.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery; with Selections from his Correspondence. By John Holland and James Everett. Vol. VII. Longman and Co.

THIS bulky biography is at length completed. It is no slight proof of the sterling worth and high character of James Montgomery that he has passed through such an ordeal with reputation undiminished and honour untarnished. Men of literary mark may have foes during life, but more pitiless is the mischief often done to their memory by friends after death. In our time a man whose life is written in seven volumes cannot be said to be *terque quaterque beatus*. Not to go to remoter cases, Moore has appeared as contemptible as his friendly biographer could make him, and the letters of Southey are now affording a pretty exhibition of the selfishness and insincerity of the Laureate's character. But the reader who has patience to toil through the Memoirs of James Montgomery, will have increased love and respect for the Christian poet. Two indiscreet and somewhat dull biographers have not succeeded in dimming the lustre either of his genius or his piety. What Montgomery was by popular repute, and in that twilight celebrity best befitting most authors, he still is after the revelations and descriptions of seven volumes of biography. The last volume had brought the record of the poet's life down to the end of the year 1846. The first entry in the next year has an anecdote of the young days of Queen Victoria:—

"Mr. Holland took tea at the Mount with Montgomery and Miss Gales. Holland: 'The ground is completely glazed with ice,—slape, as I heard a man call it, while he had nearly slipped into the channel.' Montgomery: 'That term reminds me of a little incident: several years before the Queen came to the crown, she was, as you will recollect, on a visit at Wentworth House, with her mother, the Duchess of Kent: the season was the beginning of winter, and there had been rain, which was succeeded by a sharp frost. The illustrious visitors, with their noble host and his family, were passing along one of the garden paths towards the conservatory, when the feet of the lively little Victoria slipped, and down she came! 'Have a care, Miss,' exclaimed old Cooper the botanical curator, 'or you will be down again, for the ground is very slape this morning.' 'Slape, slape,' responded the future sovereign of Great Britain, with something of the quick inquisitive curiosity of her royal grandfather; 'what is slape?' The princess was, of course, duly initiated into the meaning of this expressive provincialism."

George III. appears also in a little anecdote cherished among the Moravians:—

"On one occasion, the King, who liked a joke,

said, in his dry way, 'Mr. Hutton, I am told that you Moravians do not select your own wives, but leave it to your ministers to choose for you—is it so?' 'Yes, please your Majesty; marriages amongst the Brethren are contracted, as your Majesty will perceive, after the fashion of royalty.'

A conversation took place upon publishers, and their dealings with authors:—

"Montgomery: 'I have read with equal surprise and regret the bitter diatribe against publishers, which Howitt has introduced into his notice of James Hogg: I should like you to look at the pages in which it occurs: so far as my own knowledge and experience go, they lead to a conclusion directly the reverse of that at which Mr. Howitt has arrived. My most extensive dealings in this way have been with Longmans, who have always treated me, not only justly, but I am bound to say, liberally. I have received from them several hundred guineas as my share of the profits on the 'Wanderer of Switzerland,' the manuscript of which I would, at one time, gladly have sold to them, or any other publishing firm, for 50*l*. It is true, that since then, my name and writings have been considered to be worth something in the market of literature, and I have consequently had tempting offers from various quarters, but I have generally declined them on the ground that I was quite satisfied with my present connexion.' Holland: 'I have read the remarks to which you refer, and I was even more struck with the fanciful character of the remedy, than with the baseless nature of the allegation. Mr. Howitt wonders that authors have not combined long ago, like the members of other professions, for the maintenance of their common interests, and for the elevation of their character as a class.' * * *

"A bookseller will buy from or publish on the usual terms with an author, any book that he knows or believes will sell; and is it to be imagined that any comprehensive plan of union among writers of prose or verse can long consist with printing that which will not sell? Montgomery: 'I quite agree with you, that, however unsatisfactory the alleged dealings of some authors with their publishers may have been, the cases would, in most instances, have been worse, had the complainants been in their own hands, or rather in the hands of their colleagues: indeed, the *genus irritabile* and what has been termed the *genius of trade* are so proverbially anomalous, that it is difficult to identify even their mutual interests in any common directorship. Poets, it is but too true, often enough die poor; but do publishers as commonly retire from business rich?'"

Referring to what Howitt says about Moore's residence at Mayfield Cottage, Mr. Montgomery said:—

"I was amused with his statement to the effect that the house in which Moore was born is now a whisky shop; that Burns's native cottage is a public-house; Shelley's house at great Marlow, a beer-shop; the spot where Scott was born occupied with a building used for a similar purpose; and even Coleridge's residence at Nether Stowey, the very house in which the poet composed that sweet 'Ode to the Nightingale,' is now an ordinary beer-house. Had his visit to Sheffield been only a few months later, my own forty years' residence would doubtless have been added to this list; for as Miss Gales and I walked up the Hartshead the other day, talking of '*auld lang syne*,' and not forgetful of the very uncomplimentary character which Mr. Howitt had given to that locality, what was our consternation to perceive that our old house was actually converted into a Tom-and-Jerry shop!"

Among anecdotes of clerical and episcopal peculiarities the following deserves a place:—

"Montgomery was interested in certain anecdotes of the pulpit and other peculiarities of the worthy bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Wilson), which Mr. Congreve mentioned as having come under his own cognisance; including an instance in which

the Indian dignitary, with a rather undignified freedom, at the close of his sermon, pointed out and named several respectable merchants in his congregation, particularising the sums they would no doubt give, along with himself and the Hon. E. I. Company, towards the object for which he was pleading, namely, the liquidation of a debt on a beautiful little church recently built near Calcutta. The other case mentioned was, if possible, a still more direct application of the *argumentum ad hominem*: the bishop was preaching in the old church of Calcutta, when having occasion to allude to that propensity to 'overreach' which characterises almost all classes, he pointed to a clergyman in the desk below him, and said, 'Now, there's—; he's a regular screw, for he sold me a horse the other day for twice as many rupees as it was worth.' And yet this somewhat startling appeal had no ill effect upon either party; 'for,' added the narrator, 'they are often seen riding together on the Corso, in a carriage drawn probably by the very horse in question; and almost as common is it to hear the remark made, quite good-naturedly, 'There goes the bishop and his screw.'"

Of Tennyson and his *In Memoriam*, Montgomery gave a frank and wise judgment, though not in accordance with the opinions of the day:—

"Have you read Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'?"
Holland: 'Yes; but it is much too transcendental for my taste, the more the pity, I suppose, so far as my own loss of enjoyment is concerned!' Montgomery: 'I am myself much in your predicament; I have read the poem carefully, I should say, resolutely through, which I suspect not ten other persons in Sheffield have done; but I confess I cannot enjoy it. The title-page itself is an affectation of unmeaning simplicity, so much so, indeed, that I, who was not otherwise in the poet's secret, was some time before I could make out his subject from the opening verses, which, while they flowed as smoothly and brightly as transparent oil over a polished surface, might apply to a butterfly or a bird, or a lady, as well as to the individual who I found after a while was indicated as their subject. If I had published such a volume forty years since, not only would the public have turned up their noses, but Jeffrey would have gone down on both knees to curse me the more earnestly. But times and tastes have altered; and Tennyson is the pet poet of the day.'

"In a few days, this conversation was followed by the official announcement that Alfred Tennyson had been appointed Poet Laureate."

In 1851, the venerable poet, then in his eightieth year, made a journey to London to see the Great Exhibition and the Crystal Palace:—

"Although unable to join his townspeople in any of their local proceedings with reference to soliciting funds and selecting manufactures for the 'Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations,' which so remarkably distinguished the activity and the annals of England for this year, the poet read with intense anxiety the various published details of progress from laying the foundation to the auspicious opening and unexemplified success of the far-famed Crystal Palace. He often adverted to the striking fact, a fact in itself illustrative of the free thought and independent action of the age, that all the architects of Europe, of the world, had been directly invited to furnish plans, from the aggregate of which, at all events, it was intended to obtain a model for this grand erection; and after so many beautiful professional designs had been tendered and admired, and, in fact, some of them officially approved, a provincial gardener should come forward with a scheme, so simple, so novel, and withal so appropriate, that the royal commissioners found themselves compelled, against all opposition, to adopt it.

"So strong had his convictions of the utility of the Exhibition as a symbol of good-will, if not as 'a bond of peace among the nations,' become, that he literally wept for joy, when he read in 'The

Times' an account of the auspicious inauguration on the first of May, by the Queen in state.

"A little incident of the journey may be mentioned. On the train stopping for a minute at one of the smaller stations, a gentlemanly-looking 'first class' passenger, who sat opposite to Montgomery in the carriage, announced that it was Welwyn. Montgomery: 'This, then, was once the residence and rectory of Young.' Gentleman: 'What Young?' Montgomery: 'Dr. Young, the author of 'Night Thoughts.' Gentleman: 'Indeed; I never heard of him.' It may be imagined how quickly the poet retreated into his shell of silence at such a response! Fixing himself at Woolwich with his relations, Montgomery only paid a single visit to the Exhibition in Hyde Park, where his attention was particularly directed to a compartment which received but slight notice from spectators in general, and still less from the authors of the various glowing accounts of the collection which appeared in different publications at the time—we allude to the printed specimens of the whole or parts of the Holy Scriptures, in 165 languages."

The following year Montgomery delivered a lecture before the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, on 'Some Passages of English Poetry little Known.' Shakspeare's sonnets, and some of the writings of Ben Jonson, Quarles, and Andrew Marvell, were the works selected for comment. In speaking of Shakspeare he says:—

"In all his popular works, tragedies and comedies, I do not recollect that there is an allusion to himself personally, except in that glorious burst of enthusiastic feeling, the prologue to one of his greatest performances:—

'Oh! for a Muse of fire that would ascend
The highest heaven of invention,' &c.—Henry V.

"The sonnets, however, disclose the fact, that their illustrious author did possess that 'last infirmity of noble minds,' as Milton calls the Love of Fame, notwithstanding his 'hiding himself among the stuff' in his greater works; and Milton himself did not more confidently anticipate that meed of his labours, or more magnanimously waited for it, knowing that it must come, than did William Shakspeare, who felt that he had secured for his name an imperishable record. With what conscious sovereignty does he open the following sonnet 'To his Lady,'—

'Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme,' &c.

To the last Montgomery kept up his interest in the literature of the day, and his biographer records his sentiments and remarks on some of the books that have attracted most public notice within the last few years. Among these, of course, was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' of which the good old poet said:—

"I have laughed and cried over it many a time already: I do not wonder that a story so well conceived and so touchingly told, should have proved so attractive to all classes of readers, as well in England as in America.

"It is, indeed, remarkable, that on a subject so trite and hackneyed in prose and rhyme, this American authoress, whose name I never heard before, should have produced one of the most original works of its class, and perhaps the most popular book of the day."

An interesting incident toward the closing scene of the poet's life was his appearance at a lecture delivered by the Earl of Carlisle at Sheffield, in which graceful allusion was made to the Sheffield bard:—

"This evening the Earl of Carlisle delivered before the members of the Mechanics' Institution in Sheffield a Lecture on the Poetry of Gray, as he had previously done at Leeds, before a similar audience, on the Poetry of Pope. Apart from the interest of the occasion, as arising from the novel circumstance of a highly accomplished member of

the aristocracy reading to an assembly of workmen an elaborate paper on such a branch of *belles lettres*, it was impossible not to appreciate the generous enthusiasm which led the noble lord to select for his theme of eulogy the poet Pope, whose uncomplimentary couplet in allusion to 'all the Howards,' is well known; and to pay a direct compliment to the genius of Byron, notwithstanding the still more unequivocal tone of disrespect in which he had spoken of the lecturer's grandfather. It was, moreover, pleasing to recollect that, whatever might be the merits of Frederick the fifth Earl of Carlisle as a dramatist, or whatever the justification of his critics, his illustrious grandson could not only plead through him hereditary attachment to the Muses, but respect for the memory of Gray in particular. Although Montgomery had, on account of his age and infirmities, ceased to attend evening meetings in general, he ventured out on this occasion; and it was gratifying to notice, as he preceded the Earl of Carlisle on the platform, that he was greeted with a round of applause only one degree less enthusiastic than that with which his townspeople welcomed their distinguished lecturer himself. Nor was the Earl of Carlisle insensible to the presence and influence of his most interesting auditor; for, after the exchange of personal congratulations, and when he proceeded to read his lecture, he said, 'When I delivered a lecture to my friends at Leeds, I chose for my subject the poetry of Pope. I had previously felt quite uncertain how an address of such a character would be received by an audience mainly composed of persons engrossed by the more prosaic and laborious duties of life; but I found that they listened to the sparkling terseness of that consummate poet with an eagerness and apparent approval which I might not have found equalled in more polished and fastidious assemblies; and it has since occurred to me that there is no reason why I should not make a further experiment in the same direction amidst another community with whom I have also had many previous interchanges of kindly feeling, and in whom I remember to have stated that I recognised a kind of sedate, and even stern intelligence, which is abundantly exercised upon the hardy and ingenious craft of the district, and which I should think it somewhat of a triumph to see thawed into relaxation upon any of the lighter topics of art and literature. Insensible, indeed, to the claims of poetry, it would be wholly unfair to assume that they could be, for have they not long fostered the tender and mellow piety of Montgomery? did they not rear among themselves the rugged and rare energy of Elliott?' Interesting as the lecture was, and perhaps lyric poetry never found more dignified and noble expression, as merely read from the author's page, it would hardly be too much to say that the attention of the company was about equally divided between the expressions of the lecturer, and their apparent effect on Montgomery, 'who,' as the editor of a local newspaper remarked, 'was evidently greatly delighted with the whole discourse: it was quite a picture to see 'The old man eloquent,' manifest his approbation of the manner in which the subject was treated. His lips moved in mute response to every sound of versified harmony, and at every expression of fine, manly, or noble sentiment, his eyes sparkled with pleasurable emotion.'"

James Montgomery died April 30, 1854, in the eighty-third year of his age. Of the manifestation of the grief of his friends and the veneration of his fellow townsmen the closing pages of the *Memoirs* contain ample descriptions. He was buried in the new cemetery of Sheffield. "The funeral took place on the 11th of May, amidst such demonstrations of respect as were never paid to any individual in Sheffield before. The shops were generally closed. Manufactories and other places of business were deserted. The houses showed signs of mourning. Along the route of procession, the house tops and windows, and the sides of the streets, were

filled with respectful spectators." All the public officials of the town and neighbourhood took part in the sad procession, and after the service had been read, one of the poet's own Christian hymns, on the proposal of the vicar, was sung over his grave.

In laying down these memoirs, along with deepened sense of respect for the memory of James Montgomery, there recurs a feeling of regret that the story of his life should have been presented in a form and in a style precluding its access to circles where the influence of such a book would have been most desirable. Mr. Holland, in 'an additional preface' prefixed to the present volume, refers to the complaints made of the bulkiness and prolixity of the work, and attempts also to justify the religious-magazine style of the biography, on the ground that, "if somewhat strange to the general reader, it will be intelligible enough to that really Christian public which ought to be specially interested in these pages." As to this we can only say, that in thus limiting the scope of the Memoirs, the biographers have lost an opportunity of usefulness which men of larger heart and better sense would have gladly seized. It is not often that the biography of men of letters presents a combination of piety and genius, such as in Cowper and in Montgomery were conspicuous, and the lives of such men ought to be written in a dialect and in a spirit intelligible to others besides those who belong to what is commonly called the religious world.

A Vacation in Brittany. By Charles Richard Weld, Author of 'A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada.' Chapman and Hall.

CROSSING from Jersey to Granville, in the autumn of last year, Mr. Weld took the usual route through Avranches to St. Malo and Dinon, and from thence started for the interior of Brittany. His first point is St. Brieuc, then on through Guingamp and Tréguier into the department of Finistère, where he follows the coast line, visiting Carnac by the way, and pushing forward by Vannes and Nantes to Paris. It will be seen that this little excursion traverses an interesting section of the province, in which the primitive customs and old superstitions of Armorica are still preserved uninvaded by modern civilization. Here may be seen in full operation a system of husbandry such as we have dim glimpses of in the Georgics; a wide stretch of country, whose primal solidities have never been disturbed by the shriek of a steam engine; villages composed of aboriginal mud, through which the tattered minstrel wends his way to the Pardon or the bridal; heaps of old ruins, marking a series of centuries, from the days of the Druids downwards through the times of chivalry to the date of the last inundation; and such costumes in caps, hats, and windy breeches, as may not be seen elsewhere on the surface of *la belle France*. In this last particular Brittany presents a startling contrast to the neighbouring province of Normandy, where the intrusion of railroads, and their freight of contemporary habits, has banished the ancient picturesque head-dresses, now rarely to be seen, except on a Sunday or a saint's-day, the marvellous flotilla of plaited cambric, sewn with beads and tinsel, being displaced by a speck of cheap millinery, and the old-world hat of the men by a white cotton night-cap. Even if there were nothing else to

reward the curiosity of the tourist in Brittany, he ought to be grateful for the quaint gear which casts its traditional spells over his track.

Mr. Weld does not appear to have seen much of the actual life of the Bretons, but to have occupied himself rather with their history. His volume, consequently, has more of the character of a book written upon Brittany, than of a book written in it from fresh and immediate impressions. Here and there, however, we have a sketch of some feature of local manners which forms an acceptable relief from the historical details. At Châteaudren, not far from St. Brieuc, Mr. Weld was present at a *fête*, where he witnessed the antique dance called *La Ronde*, of which he gives the following description:—

"The large area was occupied by the holiday-makers and the usual booths found at country fairs; those devoted to refreshments displayed cakes, beer, and cider, the latter beverages being in great request. The dances, evidently the principal amusement of the *fête*, were most extraordinary performances, differing entirely from any dance I had previously seen; the strangest, called '*La Ronde*,' was danced by upwards of a thousand persons. It consists in forming a gigantic ring, holding hands, and circling round sideways with a kind of hop-and-step jump, the arms being at the same time swung violently to and fro. The strain produced by the great number of dancers whirling round is so great as to make it extremely difficult to retain hold of each other's hands; many girls were obliged to give way; then followed shouts of laughter as the dancers endeavoured to close up and repair the breach by joining hands. The exercise was most violent; one round of the great ring sufficed to bathe the dancers' faces in perspiration, who however held out, literally,

"To tire each other down,"

for not until the girls could foot it no longer did their partners lead them away to the refreshment booths."

To this description we may add another not less characteristic trait. The evolutions of this dance, probably the oldest extant in Europe, are sometimes performed with the arms of the dancers interlaced, and this voluptuous figure, sustained with the highest frenzy of the animal spirits, is emphatically called the *bat*. It is, in fact, the *Ronde* intensified. Some excuse may be found for the excess of almost delirious delight exhibited by the peasantry on these occasions, in the social condition of the sexes before and after marriage. It is only during their girlhood the women can be said to enjoy the holidays of life, for they no sooner become wives and mothers than they are transferred to the drudgeries of the field and the household, and to a domestic rule which is generally rude and despotic. In their youth, therefore, while yet free, they enter into the pleasures of the *fêtes* and the Pardons, the *veillées* and the *fileries*, with a zest which, under different circumstances, would be almost unintelligible.

Near Paimpol, Mr. Weld fell in with an adventure which looks like a leaf out of the '*Decameron*.' The reader need not be apprised that English residents are rare in the heart of Brittany. Judge then of the traveller's surprise at this dramatic incident. He was making an excursion to visit the stately remains of La Roche Aigue, when seeing a large château near the road, and supposing it to be the ruins he was in search of, he advanced towards the avenue, but was informed by a servant that La Roche Aigue was three long leagues distant:—

"Thanking her, I turned away, and had just reached the carriage when I heard a voice behind

me, and looking round beheld an elegantly dressed lady, who politely requested that I would return with her to the house; adding, that the resident, who was an Englishman, would be delighted to see me. Now as the sight of a countryman in these parts is rather an event than otherwise, I accepted the invitation, and accompanied the lady back to the house. On arriving she threw the door open, and I found myself in the presence of a party of ladies and gentlemen, seated round a table in a spacious hall, covered with a variety of fruits and the usual accompaniments of a French breakfast. An aristocratic-looking gentleman rose and received me very politely. Next to him sat a very handsome lady, who was equally courteous. Both pressed me to sit down to breakfast, and when I declined, on the score that I had already breakfasted, they volunteered to show me the gardens, into which we passed from the hall. These were extremely beautiful—a very mosaic of rich hues, from the abundance of flowers and fruits which they contained. Beyond them the ground sloped gently down to the water, on which, within a lovely bay, lay a smart schooner yacht. Looking at all this beauty, I was not surprised at the remark of the gentleman, that having sufficient society in his charming abode, and ample occupation in agriculture and sporting, England was not regretted."

Not far from Lannion is the district rendered famous by the legends of the Round Table. We have a slight notice of this haunted region:—

"Every spot in this part of Brittany is associated with romance. Nothing can be conceived wilder than the rugged and torn coast bristling with jagged rocks; and yet, here it was, according to the bards of old, that King Arthur held his brilliant court, at which his wife, the 'white as silver' Guenarhan and the lovely Brangvain dazzled all beholders. But the place has even more interesting associations connected with these semi-historic personages; for although the monks of Glastonbury boasted that the remains of King Arthur rested in their monastery, the Bretons insist that the monarch's ashes repose in the small island of Agalon, opposite Kerduel, from which, after fulfilling the prescribed term of his residence in fairy-land, he will return to reign over his beloved people. This island is as black and barren as the opposite coast."

Mr. Weld is in error concerning the Breton legend. The Bretons, like the Welsh, have always held the belief—as shown in a passage subsequently quoted from Villemarqué—that Arthur is not dead, but that he is still living in luxury in the Island of Avalon (not Agalon) with the Queen of the Fairies, from whence he is one day to return to resume his sovereignty. This belief is sustained by the tradition, current in the lore of Wales and Brittany, that the place of his sepulture is unknown. Independently of the testimony of the '*Morte d'Arthur*,' upon which the old faith is founded, and which leaves the sequel, after the destruction of his army, in a mist of poetical obscurity, it is obvious that the Bretons could not insist that King Arthur was buried in Avalon, and, at the same time, entertain a firm conviction that he would nevertheless return alive at some future time.

At St. Kerdevot Mr. Weld had an opportunity of seeing one of the great Pardons. We extract from the description an account of the dresses of the peasantry. The scene is an extensive meadow planted with trees:—

"Within this area between two and three thousand peasants were assembled, dressed with few exceptions in quaint and gaudy costumes. The men wore felt hats with enormous brims, from beneath which long mane-like hair fell to their waists. The crowns of these large headpieces were trimmed with gay *chenille* and artificial flowers,

and their shapes were very varied; for in Basse Bretagne there is nearly as great a variety in the form of the hat, as there is in that of the women's caps. Near Quimper a peculiar one-cornered hat is in vogue, which imparts information to the world according to the manner in which it is worn, and which must be particularly interesting to ladies: a bachelor places the corner of this queer hat over the right or left ear, a benedict behind, and a widower in front.

"The jackets generally worn were light blue, violet, or green cloth or cotton velvet, fitting tightly, and trimmed with rich gold and silver lace, and many bright brass buttons; beneath the jacket an equally gay waistcoat was worn, and the breeches of rich brown cloth were invariably of that kind known in Brittany by the name of *bragous*. A broad leather girdle, fastened by a rich metallic buckle of great size, confined this garment round the waist, which was tied at the knees by coloured ribbons terminating in tassels; the leggings were generally leather, decorated with a profusion of buttons; and the feet were encased in shoes adorned by huge silver buckles, for which as much as 4*l.* a pair is sometimes given. Dresses of this description are necessarily very expensive, frequently, as I was assured, costing 8*l.* to 12*l.* They are not to be purchased in the towns—at least, my endeavours to procure such costumes were fruitless—but are made to order by itinerant tailors, who are boarded and lodged in the peasants' houses while at work on the gay garments. These tailors are a very characteristic feature of Brittany, and have many occupations on their hands besides that of stitching, not the least important being that of making love-matches as well as *bragous*."

For a full relation of the functions of the Breton tailor, one of the most important personages in the country, reference may be made to Souvestre, whose work on Brittany will amply satisfy the curiosity awakened and disappointed by the provoking brevity of Mr. Weld. Of the female peasantry we have a characteristic trait:—

"Many girls carried slender willow-sticks fastened by gay ribbons to their wrists, exhibiting by the carving of the bark curious devices. They were *gages d'amour*, and, as I was informed, a girl accepting such a wand from a youth paying his addresses to her is regarded as willing to marry the donor. Although by far the majority of the peasants attending the Pardon were arrayed in gaudy and costly costumes, there were others clothed in far more sober garments, which however generally exhibited the peculiar forms of those worn by their richer neighbours."

The traveller in Brittany cannot fail to note the singular fact, that while the men wear their hair hanging down in long tresses, the women do not reveal a single lock, it being considered a mark of coquetry, or worse, to let their ringlets escape into the air. A closely-fitting cap, which effectually hides the hair, is the height of propriety.

But it seems there are other prudential reasons for this, besides that of modesty. The female peasantry turn their hair to account in other markets than that of love, and make a good profit out of it. Shocking as it may appear, "many London and Paris ladies are indebted for the magnificent hair which adorns their heads to the wilds of Brittany." Mr. Weld detected one of the travelling hair-merchants in the very act of goliath at this gay Pardon of St. Kerdevot—

"Strolling through the cene, my attention was attracted by a crowd round a half-ruined house. Wedging my way to the entrance, I saw a man standing in the middle of a room armed with a formidable pair of scissors, with which he was clipping the hair from a girl's head with a rapidity and dexterity bespeaking long practice. For not only was the operation performed with almost

bewildering quickness, but when the girl was liberated her head assumed the appearance of having been shaved. There was great laughing among the peasants as she emerged from the house, leaving the long tresses in the hands of the hair-merchant, who, after combing them carefully, wound them up in a wreath and placed them in a basket already nearly half-full of hair. For, as I heard, he had been driving a highly profitable trade all the day; and girls were still coming in willing, and in some cases apparently eager, to exchange their fine *chevelures*—which would have been the glory of girls anywhere but in Brittany—for three poor little handkerchiefs of gaudy hues, scarcely worth a dozen sous! This terrible mutilation of one of woman's most beautiful gifts distressed me considerably at first; but when I beheld the perfect indifference of the girls to the loss of their hair, and remembered how studiously they conceal their tresses, my feelings underwent a change, and I looked at length upon the wholesale cropping as rather amusing than otherwise.

"Great was the apparent disappointment of girls whose tresses, although seemingly abundant and fine, did not come up to the hair-merchant's standard; but the fellow had so abundant a market that he was only disposed to buy when the goods were particularly choice. His profits too must have been great, as the average price of a good head of hair, when cleaned, is eleven shillings."

It is to be regretted that there are not many more passages of this kind in Mr. Weld's volume. But it displays commendable industry in the collection of general materials, and will be found useful to the tourist as an itinerary.

A Voice from within the Walls of Sebastopol: a Narrative of the Campaign in the Crimea, and of the Events of the Siege. By Captain R. Hodasewich. With original Plans by the Author. Murray.

AFTER the many English and French accounts of the siege of Sebastopol, the report of one who was within the walls will be read with no little interest. The book would, however, have been far more acceptable had it been written by a Russian instead of a Pole. Some new and important information it communicates as to the early months of the siege, but the work is written in so prejudiced and unseemly a spirit, that the reader will find it necessary to receive the author's statements with caution. Captain Hodasewich, as his name is pronounced, or Chodasiewicz, as it is properly written, went to the Crimea with his regiment, the Chasseurs Taroutine, of the second brigade of the seventeenth division of the sixth corps of infantry of the Russian army. He arrived at Simpheropol on the 22nd April, 1854, the journey from Nijni Novgorod, where he was previously stationed, having occupied nearly six months. According to the Captain's own account of himself, he was compelled in early life to enter the Russian service, and, during his military education, every effort was used to extinguish in him and his companions the sentiments of Polish nationality. His experience of the army and observation of the government of Russia deepened his dislike of the service, and he embraced the earliest opportunity of passing over to the ranks of the allies, in hope, he says, of being of service to his country.

This opportunity arrived on March 5th, 1855, when, with a brother officer, he eluded the Cossack pickets near Chargoum, and made his way to Sir Colin Campbell's division. On being taken to the British head-quarters his information was found useful, and he was attached to the staff during the remainder of the campaign. The present volume is de-

scribed as being published in consequence of "the urgent representations of several English gentlemen who became acquainted with the author in the Crimea." Now, it is this connexion that has given a bias to the writer which we dislike much throughout the book. Statements are made and language is used which could be prompted only by a desire to please English readers. The parts of the work in which abuse of his former Russian comrades is indulged in are not in good taste, and will not meet with the sympathy of generous Englishmen. On some subjects there are statements made, the groundlessness of which has been too well proved during the war, yet they are here repeated almost in the very words of the travellers' reports by which the authorities were formerly misled. Thus, of Fort St. Nicholas it is said:—"Two hundred shots fired at it would bring it about the ears of its defenders; the materials used in its construction being of a very inferior quality: no doubt the engineer who was charged with this work made good the deficiency by well fortifying his own pocket, according to the custom of such gentry in Russia."

With the exception of this tendency to represent matters in a way that is deemed grateful to English readers, we have no ground for dissatisfaction with the author. His desertion is no stain on his honour, as his entrance into the army and his continuance there had been compulsory. The fact of his retaining his national spirit is a good point in his favour, and it is gratifying to learn from his report that this feeling prevails more widely than is generally supposed, and that a far greater number of desertions would have taken place during the siege had any encouragement been given by the Allies.

The volume commences with a description of the state of Sebastopol in the spring of 1854. It was not till after many articles had appeared in the '*Invalide Russe*' and other papers, stating that the Crimea was to be invaded, that any preparations were made for defence on the land side. Todleben did not, it seems, rise as a volunteer, but was sent to direct the fortifications:—

"About the end of August Todleben arrived at Sevastopol for the purpose of defending the town. On his arrival Menschikoff invited him to examine the existing defences and give his opinion on them. Todleben afterwards told the Prince that he would take the town in three hours with two divisions of infantry and field artillery."

Of General Todleben the author speaks throughout with generous praise:—

"General Todleben, with a mounted orderly, rode daily through all the batteries of the town, giving orders and directions what was to be done, during the ensuing night. His coolness and self-control on these occasions are above all praise. At each bastion there was an officer, whose duty it was to watch the works of the enemy, and report daily their direction and progress to Todleben; besides these, a tower had been built near the ladies' school, not very far from the library, where a constant look-out was kept, and where the Generals charged with the defence of the town took their stations. From the information thus obtained Todleben carried on the defence which has gained him immortal honour.

"This war has proved that the best kind of defence against a regular attack consists of earth-works, that can so easily be changed, altered, and increased to meet the attacks. The batteries at Sevastopol were at first nothing but earth, loosely thrown up with the shovel, the embrasures were plastered with moistened clay, but when it was

discovered that this was not enough, they were faced with stout wicker work. Then fascines were introduced, and finally gabions were employed. The batteries were frequently found not to bear upon the required point, or the embrasures were not made so as to enable the guns to be pointed in the right direction. Whenever a discovery of this sort was made the whole was changed during the night. If no changes were required, new and more formidable works were added. In this respect Sevastopol offered unexampled advantages in the arsenal, so that there were always guns to mount in these new works. If one of the bastions of Sevastopol were to be taken, and a section made, suppose for instance of the Malakhoff, it could then be traced through its different phases of existence, till it became the mass of sand-bags and gabions it is at present, with the enormous embrasures firmly revetted with two and three rows of gabions. Then were added the casemates—holes dug in the ground, and covered with enormous ship-timber, that was again covered with earth to the thickness of eight or ten feet, and perfectly proof to the heaviest bomb. In these the garrison and a part of the gunners could always find shelter; though these casemates eventually caused the loss of the Malakhoff, and consequently of the whole town. By this means of defence it was possible to concentrate a tremendous fire upon any given point of the trenches. The commander of every bastion and every battery had his orders in what direction he was to fire, and what guns. All these arrangements emanated from Totleben."

Returning to the earlier portions of the narrative, Captain Hodasevich was at the battle of the Alma, and gives a circumstantial account of what he witnessed on that day. Some passages we give, though they add little to the knowledge we already have of the events of the day:—

"The Allies, having formed into order of battle, and thrown out skirmishers, advanced slowly but firmly towards the river. At a distance of about 2000 yards our riflemen opened fire upon the troops advancing towards the village; but the English and French boldly kept the even tenor of their way till the main body was within 1500 yards, and then the skirmishers opened fire. About ten minutes before this a heavy cannonade was opened from the sea, which told very heavily upon the regiments of Minsk and Moscow, and No. 4 light battery of our (17th) artillery brigade. As the enemy's skirmishers approached, our riflemen retired across the river, and, at the same time, the Cossacks set fire to the cornstacks on the left of the village, from which the flames soon spread to the village itself. The view of the advancing columns of the enemy, as they approached the burning village, was at this time the most beautiful, as compared to any other time of the day."

"On the right flank the English were pressing on, though not a few of them were left in the river and on its banks. We were all astonished at the extraordinary firmness with which the red jackets, having crossed the river, opened a heavy fire in line upon the redoubt. The regiments of Kazan and Ouglitz were the first Russian troops who felt the sharpness of English bayonets, but the brave islanders, with their thin line, were unshaken in this trial, notwithstanding the masses opposed to them."

"The 1st and 2nd battalions of the regiment of Borodino advanced towards the river in skirmishing order towards the left-hand side of the burning village, but they were cut down like corn by the rifle balls of the advancing English, who crossed the river at this point. The battalions of reserve had long ceased to exist in the mêlée. Three battalions of the regiment of Moscow were sent to the left flank to oppose the French already on the hill, but notwithstanding the coolness displayed by the colonel of this regiment, Major-General Kourtiannoff, he could effect nothing of any importance, as he was sent too late into action. About this time there arrived three battalions of the regiment of Minsk, with a battery of artillery; but all this was

too late, as the enemy was allowed to gain the heights almost without opposition, and then they tried to drive him back again, thus losing all the advantages of the position, for at first there was only one battalion of the regiment of Moscow to defend the ravine."

More novel as well as graphically told is the account of the Russian retreat:—

"It was extremely fortunate for us that the Allies were not strong in cavalry, or not more than 15,000 would have ever reached Sevastopol. Horse artillery would have been very effective while we were crossing the Katcha at the village of Aranchi, where the greatest confusion reigned. At this time all were crowding together over the river at a ford—there were commissariat waggons, artillery waggons, with wounded artillery, infantry, &c., in one mass of confusion. All these had to retire through a narrow pass surrounded on all sides by high mountains, from which had a shot or shell been thrown from time to time, it would have completed the disorganisation, for none would have thought of resisting, so great was the demoralisation of the men. After the passage of the ford, the confusion became, if possible, still greater, and all attempts to obtain some degree of order were useless; to increase all this, the evening now began to close upon us. Everybody seemed to have lost the faculties of thinking and acting; nobody mentioned the enemy or the defeat we had suffered; from the surprise which that occasioned our commanders could not recover; so we all hurried on, but no one knew whither. Our battalion, after crossing the Katcha, kept a southerly direction till it became quite dark; the men were so tired that they could hardly drag one leg before the other, when a Cossack galloped past us and said we were to go to the Katcha. 'Which is the way?' asked the major. 'Straight forward,' cried the Cossack, as he galloped on to repeat the order to others. Straight forward! before us were hills, cliffs, and woods, with only a small path that led Heaven knows whither. Before proceeding farther, I begged the commander of our battalion to allow the men to rest a little. We got our battalion together, and discovered that two companies were missing—a sergeant, Ojogin, is sent back to shout, and try to make them hear or find them; but the poor fellow, tired and hungry, after running to and fro, could find no one. We discovered that we were alone in the hills, and knew not in what direction the rest of the army had retreated."

At length the route to Sebastopol was discovered:—

"After a rest of two hours we again began to retreat towards the town. During this halt I saw numbers of wounded who had bandaged their own wounds. On the road from the Katcha to the north side of Sevastopol we passed numbers of these unfortunate men, who cried out to us for help we could not give them. Some asked for water to quench their intolerable thirst, while others begged hard to be put at once out of their agony by a speedy death. These sights and sounds had a very visible effect upon the morale of the men, as they saw how little care was taken of them when they most required it. They exclaimed amongst themselves, while passing through these horrors, 'Happy is he whom a merciful Providence permits to die on the field of battle!' The colonel of our regiment rode alone in a small phaeton with a pair of fine horses! The men made their own reflections on this, saying, 'See, at his own expense, but with our money, he has bought himself a carriage, but he does not think of helping the poor wounded soldiers who are lying about by the roadside, although a ride to the hospital would save their lives.' The sergeant went up to the man who said this, asking him how he dared to reason in that manner, giving weight to his observation by a blow or two in the face; the poor fellow tried to murmur an excuse. 'So you are impudent, you rascal!' accompanied by more blows from the sergeant. 'Silence!' The poor soldier was obliged to digest both the blows and remarks of his superior. This is the way the men are treated in the Russian

army! I could not interfere, as this took place between men of another company, and on my remonstrating with the captain of that company, he simply remarked, 'I can't help it! it is the only way to treat such brutes!'"

Captain Hodasevich was also at the battle of Inkerman, where his company, he says, was the first to enter the two-gun battery or redoubt, where the chief struggle with the Coldstream Guards took place:—

"At the battle of Inkerman there were 12 regiments; those of the 16th and 17th divisions were less than three thousand men each, while those of the 10th and 11th were more than 3000 men, so that at a fair average they may be placed at 3000 men, which will give 36,000 bayonets; there were not less than 10 batteries or 120 guns actually engaged, with about 3000 artillerymen, besides two batteries that remained in reserve on the other side of the river. There were also engaged two battalions of riflemen; so that in round numbers there were about 40,000 men engaged."

"When the colonel returned from General Dannenberg he sent for the commanders of battalions, who informed us that our regiment was to cross the bridge first, and that we were to occupy the heights to the south of the bridge. The 3rd and 4th battalions were to form in front in columns of companies, while the first and second were to form in the rear in attacking columns of battalions. Under our cover the artillery were to gain the heights by two roads; one to the left that passes above the quarry ravine, and the other to the right, which had been constructed by the 6th sapper battalion by order of Prince Menschikoff, and was finished in July 1854; this road was very important during the battle of Inkerman. After a halt of about half-an-hour we began to move down the hill towards the river Chernaya. We advanced in the most perfect silence and order, though I never for a moment imagined that the Allies would allow us to reach the bridge by the long and narrow causeway that led to it, as a couple of field pieces on the road above the bridge would have swept it from end to end. We, however, reached the bridge that had been hurriedly constructed during the night by sailors, in safety. We asked these men if they had seen the enemy; they said he was either asleep, or making his coffee, as they had been all round the hills and seen no one. Then we all began to consider the success of our enterprise as certain, for it was evident the Allies would be surprised. Having crossed the bridge, we moved a little to the right, and then began to ascend the hill. Not a shot was heard on either side. The day now began to break, but we were enveloped in such a thick fog that the rays of the sun could not penetrate, nor could we see far before us."

Of his attack upon the redoubt the Captain gives this narrative:—

"Around the battery there was a crowd of soldiers in disorder, broken by the ground they had crossed; to the right was part of the regiment of Borodino, the rest of which, like ourselves, was still advancing. The regiment of Ekaterinenburg was to the right of us, and afterwards descended into the ravine, where the soldiers helped themselves to what they liked best out of the knapsacks of our men. They then formed in a second line in the rear, and a little below the regiment of Borodino and our own. I brought my company to within forty yards of the battery, and, turning to see in what order they were, I perceived a great many people on the spur where the first lighthouse was situated; I took them for the Grand Dukes with Prince Menschikoff and their suites. I said to the men, 'Do you see there? at the lighthouse are the Grand Dukes: mind you don't disgrace yourselves in their sight.' Every man in the company turned his head, and in answer to my question, 'Do you see them?' 'We do, sir!' was the answer of the whole company. 'Then forward with the bayonet!' shouted I. The crowd gave way right and left, as with a loud hurrah my company of about 120 men rushed at the battery; the

men who were in disorder followed our example, and moved forwards. I scrambled up the barquette of the battery, and saw by the red coats that we were engaged with Englishmen. They had, too, tall black caps; what they were I did not know, but I have since learnt that they were the English Guards; they retired about 400 yards, and opened a fire of rifles upon us. The battery was constructed for two guns, but they were not there; inside the battery were kettles boiling on the fires, and most probably the Guards were preparing their breakfast; several soldiers went into the battery, and began to look for plunder. Here my company became mixed up with the crowd, so that it was impossible to restore order."

The account of the battle after this becomes very confused, and the narrator could not be expected to know much of what was passing. Of the end of the affair, as far as his own part in it was concerned, he thus speaks:—

"During the retreat, or rather flight, from the two-gun battery, we lost a great many men from our ignorance of the ground; every one ran according to his own judgment, and many found themselves at the top of high precipitous rocks or the quarries, and such was the panic that had taken possession of the men that many of them, making the sign of the cross, threw themselves over and were dashed to pieces. I saw more than one instance of this; numbers, especially wounded men, crept into the caves that abound here, and were never heard of more.

"When we got near the bridge we could no longer hear the sound of the whistling bullets. The colonel ordered us to muster our companies, and I found that I had only forty-five men left out of one hundred and twenty, the number with which I left the bivouac that morning. The first (Carabineer) company that had been with the colonel, and under the command of Captain —, was found to have lost only three men (!); but as it had given men to make up the other companies, it had lost twenty men altogether."

The loss of the Russians was estimated at 12,300 killed, wounded, and missing. The numbers of the troops engaged, and of the losses, agree pretty well with the Russian account of the battle of Inkerman, a translation of which has been recently published in this country (*ante*, p. 272).

"The loss on the side of the Russians at the battle of Inkerman was very great, and, as far as I was able to ascertain, amounted to 12,300 rank and file, killed, wounded, and missing; our regiment alone lost 1600 men, and my company 75. The loss in officers was also very great; our regiment lost 28 out of 50; in some other regiments the proportion was greater, as, for instance, in the regiment of Ekatherinenburg. General Soimonoff was shot through the body, and died shortly afterwards; two other generals, Villebois and Okhterloné, were wounded, as well as the colonels of five regiments. General Kishinsky, the commander of the artillery, received a contusion from a splinter of a shell.

"During the battle General Dannenberg sought the posts of the greatest danger, and, seeing that he had not succeeded in his plan, he appeared to seek death. Two horses were killed under him, and the greater part of his staff were either killed or wounded. The Grand Dukes were present at the battery near the first lighthouse, with Prince Menschikoff, and from this point a courier was despatched to the Emperor, announcing the successful commencement of the battle."

Of the original plans by the author, one shows the attack of the Russians on the British position at Inkerman. Another presents a plan of the battle of the Alma; and the third, a plan of the town and harbour of Sebastopol, as the fortifications were up to September 13, 1854. Captain Hodasevich has communicated some valuable information on the details of the war, but we still desiderate

a complete and fair Russian history of the Crimean war. With what avidity would a narrative of the siege of Sebastopol, by General Todleben, be read in all countries!

Sketches and Tales of the Shetland Islands.

By Eliza Edmonston. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.

For those who have a partiality for water-fowl shooting and seal hunting amid wild craggy rocks, amid a primitive boating and fishing people, this opportune little volume from the pen of an accomplished Shetlander is suggestive of a most interesting tour. The Shetland Islands, rather imperfectly known by the blotted indications in the maps, are upwards of a hundred in number. About thirty are inhabited, and the rest are appropriated to grazing purposes. The farthest sea-distance between any of them does not exceed four miles, and a lively traffic intervenes with boats and skiffs. Situated in the latitude of Bergen, about intermediate between Norway and Scotland, the language, Scottish in type, is interwoven with a mixture of the Norse dialect, immortalized in the Scandinavian Sagas. The number of inhabitants in the thirty islands is about 33,000; but there is only one small town, Lerwick, in which as many as 3000 are congregated together. The fauna of the islands is small, characteristic of their isolated position. Cattle, pigs, and sheep are all more or less diminutive, compared with animals of the same kind in Britain, and the horse of the Shetlander, his almost sole medium of locomotion, is the little sturdy, shaggy quadruped, often no bigger than a Newfoundland dog, which we consider a Lilliputian pony.

There is necessarily, in this multitudinous archipelago, a constant intercommunication by sea:—

"Each man possesses at least a share of a boat; quite as necessary an appendage to him, as the horse to an Arab—the rifle to a Backwoodsman—or his tools to the mechanic. The boats are of all sizes, from eight to twenty feet in keel. The former are called 'whillies'—the others are 'four oared,' or 'six oared.' All are pointed at both ends, like the Norwegian yawl; indeed, the keels and boards, ready shaped, are frequently imported from Bergen and Christiania. The six-oared boats have a mast, and one large square-sail; but when wind is unsteady or contrary, they are propelled by the oars. The circumjacent ocean, then, and intervening sounds and ferries, may be seen constantly traversed by these little vessels; and during the long days and 'dim obscure' night hours of the summer, the sea is everywhere thickly dotted with those engaged in fishing.

"To see the multitude of those frail-looking skiffs, with their large sails, like the wing of a butterfly—the sun shining on them, long after the hull becomes invisible—disappearing one after another on the measureless waters, as they wend their way to the Haff, or deep-sea fishing—is a touching, a most interesting sight; and is, or can be, seldom witnessed without an inward breathing to the Ruler of wind and waves, that these barks, so preciously freighted with husbands, sons, and fathers, may be preserved in peril, and conducted back in safety."

As an instance of the kind of sport which this locality furnishes, we are tempted to extract the concluding portion of a chapter entitled *An Excursion*:—

"We found two commodious six-oared boats awaiting us, and immediately embarked on the marine part of our expedition.

"We proceeded first, round the north-west point, exploring several caverns and geos, admiring their

endlessly varied forms and sizes, but without finding any indications of seals. Once, indeed, by the aid of a perspective glass, we saw several, reposing on some low rocks, and apparently unaware of our vicinity. We immediately took measures to approach them stealthily, but a flock of herring-gulls being on the out-look, and aware of the danger, dashed down among the seals with vociferous cries, so that the latter instantly plunged into the water and disappeared. As we proceeded, the scenery became still more varied and sublime. Rugged precipices frowned overhead, down which tumbled the mountain-rill, like a glittering cord. The numerous detached rocks of the most fantastic shapes, among which we threaded our watery way, were covered with thousands of screaming sea-fowl; and the mighty majestic ocean stretched far away, northwards and westwards, in illimitable expanse, gleaming under the beams of an unclouded sun.

"Nature in her wildest moods here reigns in the glory of unbroken solitude, so far at least as man, with his turmoil, is concerned; and it is in such a scene that a devout mind perhaps best loves to hold communion with his Creator, surrounded only by His workmanship. On the present occasion, these natural sentiments were heightened by the indulgence of the most delightful social sympathies; what wonder if we were all full of enthusiasm?

"Having continued our course westward, as far as we considered our time would permit, we sought among the rocks a suitable place to land; and ere long entering a circuitous opening, reached a flat rock, the size of a spacious dining-room; here, under the grateful shelter of an overhanging cliff, and surrounded by myriads of busy sea-fowl, we refreshed ourselves with the substantial fare we had brought with us. We then returned to the northern point, near which lies the group of islets, called 'The Burrafrith Sherries,' affording pasture to five or six sheep only, and on which it is very frequently impossible to effect a landing. On this day, however, old ocean was particularly complaisant, and allowed us to land, and gather shell-fish and bits of stone, as trophies from the domains where he usually reigns 'alone in his glory.' We were exceedingly anxious after this, to reach an insulated rock, the most northerly spot belonging to the British Islands. It is called the Usta, or Outstack, and at a little distance looks very like a gigantic sea-horse. It affords shelter not even for a sheep; indeed, in violent storms the wild Atlantic waves not unfrequently pass right over it.

"We approached the rock very warily, for we hoped to find some seals sunning themselves in that lonely retreat. We were not disappointed, for one of our number who scrambled up, and peeped cautiously over the top, saw two large seals close to the edge of the water, and could even hear them singing to each other, in their own peculiar cooing plaintive tones, expressive of ease and enjoyment. The sportsman instantly retreated, and enjoining strict silence, crept on his hands and knees round the rock, till he succeeded in getting within range of the unsuspecting seals, and taking aim at the male over an intervening point. The report was soon heard, when a fine Newfoundland dog which accompanied us, bounded from the man that held him, with a joyful yell, and we all scrambled out of the boats to reach the scene. The poor seal lay dead, having been shot with a small single bullet right through the brain. We saw his mate no more; but she continued to haunt the fatal spot, and was killed by the same hand a few days afterwards. We now, with some considerable difficulty bagged our noble game, which was above eight feet long, and almost black from great age. It yielded fourteen gallons of oil, and weighed six hundred weight.

"Crossing the mouth of the frith, which is not above half-a-mile in width, we came to the base of the highest precipice, that of Saxafrith, 800 feet in perpendicular height. The face of the rock is covered with innumerable birds, all in a very restless and excited state at this time, as the young ones were fledged; and it was curious and in-

teresting to see them essaying their first flights, under the parent care, preparatory to their speedy migration.

"We then proceeded through a majestic archway, leading from the north-east point of the promontory into the frith. It is several hundred feet long, and in some places one hundred high, variegated on the roof and sides with a thousand delicate shades of colouring. Here the tones of a flute awoke the sweetest echoes, and the report of a fowling-piece reverberated in sounds absolutely deafening.

"We now proceeded homewards, along the precipitous cliffs of the eastern side of the frith, stopping occasionally to allow the younger sportsmen to improve their skill, till the eager hands had half filled the boats with the various birds that frequent such localities—guillimots, razor-bills, oyster-catchers, cormorants, puffins, and gulls of various species, and above all, the beautiful and gentle kittiwake. All these sea-fowl the boatmen accepted as excellent eating.

"The sun was sinking amidst clouds of crimson and gold, as we reached the landing-place. The boats had returned from their previous night's fishing, deeply laden; and we found a busy and exciting scene at the beach, from which, however, we hastened away to partake of the grateful refreshment of potent and excellent tea, which awaited us at the cottage of the factor, or superintendent of the station.

"Rested and invigorated, we strolled along the romantic pathway overhanging the cliff, to our ponies, which were tethered and grazing on the sloping bank. More sober and subdued, but equally delightful, was our homeward ride, as we chatted over our adventures; and we reached our dwelling when it was nearly dark, after spending a day which no cloud, either on our minds, or on the face of nature, had for an instant obscured—one of those that remain in long after years to the chastened spirit, a 'green spot in memory's waste.'"

Several interesting chapters, illustrative of the habits of the islanders, and of their superstitions, related with a pleasing simplicity and vigour, add to the value of the book.

The Lives of the British Historians. By Eugene Lawrence. 2 vols. New York: Scribner. London: Trübner.

AMBITION of writing a companion work to 'The Lives of the British Poets' seems to have chiefly prompted Mr. Lawrence to undertake 'The Lives of the British Historians.' His preparation for the task has not been adequate to the importance of the subject. Of this the author is aware when he admits that he has produced imperfect sketches, composed during the intervals of more severe studies. The subject, however, is one of so much interest, and so much matter of an entertaining and instructive kind is brought together, that the work is an acceptable addition to literature. If it is favourably received by the public, Mr. Lawrence would do well to extend his researches, and make his book more complete and more uniform. Of some of the historians whose lives have already been written the account is ample, but of the majority the notices are as brief and meagre as in ordinary dictionaries of biography. Hume occupies more than a fourth of the whole work, while Rapin has only three pages, and Hooke and Ferguson four between them, out of nearly eight hundred pages. In the opening chapter sketches are given of the early chroniclers, from Gildas and Bede to Speed and Baker. The first complete biography is that of Sir Walter Raleigh, followed by Camden, Clarendon, and Burnet. Short notices then appear of Fuller,

Echard, Brady, Oldmixon, Carte, Lyttleton, and Smollett. These, with the life of Robertson, form the contents of the first volume. The second contains the lives of Hume, Rapin, Catherine Macaulay, Ralph Macpherson, Hooke, Ferguson, Gibbon, Orme, Goldsmith, and Fox; with supplementary notices of what are called fragmentary historians—Moore, Bacon, Milton, and Swift. In this list some names will be missed quite as worthy as others which appear in it. To mention one only, the reader would like to know something of Knollys, of whose history of Turkey Dr. Johnson expressed so high an opinion. Of the early lives that of Raleigh is the fullest, and is written with the greatest spirit. Of the style of the 'History of the World' this genial estimate is given:—

"Its English, fresh and unassuming, flows onward in graceful periods, with none of that affectation of antiquity which marks the prefaces of Spenser or the inflated pages of the *Arcadia*. The language in that age had no acknowledged standard. Each writer, therefore, selected for himself the guise in which he would convey his thoughts. With his accustomed independence, Raleigh made a language of his own, nearly approaching the tone of common conversation, and separated from it but by the absence of vulgar phrases. He chose simplicity of expression in an age when the chief merit of a writer was supposed to lie in the discovery of a style that ran into exaggerated euphuism like that of Sidney, or into curt sententiousness like that of Bacon. His English was the best of his age with the single exception of that of Shakespeare.

"His thoughts are strikingly new; not with the laboured singularity of those of Bacon, but with a fresh and natural simplicity that flows from a peculiar genius. Of all his contemporaries I should compare him chiefly with Shakespeare. Both were more practised in the world than other writers; the one from mingling much with its varied scenes; the other from a diligent study of actual life for dramatic purposes. Both wrote in a language more nearly approaching that of our own time. Both contributed to give to the present English its naturalness, richness, and strength, and have taught succeeding writers to avoid laboured thoughts and unnatural conceits."

Antiquaries will be interested with the notice of the first archaeological society in England, brought together under the auspices of Camden, and too soon scattered through the foolish suspicions of James I., who feared lest they would meddle with political affairs:

"The learned men of the metropolis had agreed to meet weekly, for the better prosecution of their favourite study, and Sir Henry Spelman has left the following account of the origin of this society: 'About forty years ago,' he says, 'divers gentlemen of London, studious of antiquities, framed themselves into a college of antiquaries, appointing to meet every Friday weekly, in term, at a place agreed upon, and, for learning's sake, to confer upon some questions in that faculty, and to sup together. The place, after a meeting or two, became certain at Darby House, where the herald's office is kept, and two questions were propounded to be handled at the next that followed; so that every man had a se'night to advise upon them, and then deliver his opinion. That which seems material was by one of the company (chosen for the purpose) to be entered in a book, so it might remain to posterity. The society increased daily, many persons of worth as well noble as learned joining themselves to it.'

"After having met regularly for twenty years, this society was for a time broken up: 'as all good uses commonly decline,' adds Sir Henry, but in 1614 it was revived. 'There meet,' continues Spelman, 'Sir James Ley Knight, then attorney of the Court of Wards, since Earl of Marlebury and Lord Treasurer of England, Sir Robert Cotton, knight and baronet, Sir John Davis, Sir Richard

St. George, Mr. Hackwell, queen's solicitor, Mr. Camden, then Clarencieux, and myself. Of these the lord treasurer, Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Camden, and myself had been of the original foundation, and were all then living of that sort, to my knowledge, saving Sir John Doderidge, knight, justice of the King's Bench.' A part of the transactions of this society are yet preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford."

Of the author's general discrimination and judgment a few sentences from his critical estimate of Hume as an historian will afford sufficient indication:—

"Is it possible that this false pleader, this avowed traducer, this narrator of a garbled story, can be the first of British historians? That a writer so unreliable can have won the attention and the applause of the best minds of his own and all succeeding ages? That Mackintosh, and Brougham, and Romilly can have united to place him where he now stands, first among his rivals; while the honest intellect of the Anglo-Saxons of every land cherishes, as a priceless treasure, this work, in which there is so much that is false and so much that is unworthy? There can only be applied to this singular problem in literature the simplest solution. What we admire in Hume's History is the display of intellectual power. We read it, not so much for information, as for an agreeable intellectual exercise. In this view it was written, in this it is read. We admire its subtle disputations, its artful array of facts, the genius which shines in its false narrative, and illuminates its unsound disputations. The consciousness that its narrative is unsound heightens the interest of the tale. We yield to the skilful partisan as the spectator yields to the gifted tragedian. Its scenes of pathos fascinate us, although we feel that our pity is wrongly bestowed. Its nice balance of opposing arguments, with a bias ever to one side, satisfies our judgment as a specimen of peculiar mental power. It is the skilful by-play of the barrister defending an almost defenceless cause solely by his own ingenuity; and we rank Hume the first of historians, not because he has written a truthful narrative, but because he has shown what an admirable book he would have made, had he taken up a better cause."

To Hume is given the praise of first introducing into history a feature for which later writers have sometimes got more than due credit—notes of the domestic manners of the times of which he wrote:—

"The appendix which he attached to each important period was not only a new feature, but must have been attended with considerable labour and research. He here descends from the dignity of history to give minute details of common life; to tell how much a capon sold for under Henry VIII.; how much corn brought in the reign of Elizabeth; what was the price of land, the wages of labour, the cost of transportation, the gross amount of commerce and trade. He also notices slightly the amusements and tastes of the people, the employments of the court and city, and tells something of the condition of the masses in regard to food and living. Invariably he closes his account of manners with those criticisms upon literature so well meant, but so ill done, and which, valueless in themselves, betray the strength of his national prejudices and the narrow range of his taste."

Mr. Lawrence proposes to continue his work so as to include the British historians down to Arnold. So far as judgment and style are concerned, he is well qualified for the task; but labour in procuring the materials is as essential for success as skill in the application of them. That a work on this subject should be successfully accomplished by an American would harmonize with the national position of his country in this department of literature, whose greatest living authors, Irving, Bancroft, Ticknor, Prescott, and others of high name, are historians.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery.* By John Holland and James Everett. Vol. VII. Longman and Co.
- Paraguay, Brazil, and the Plate: Letters written in 1852-53.* By C. B. Mansfield, Esq., M.A. With a Sketch of the Author's Life, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Jun. Macmillan and Co.
- Sketches and Tales of the Shetland Islands.* By Eliza Edmonstone. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.
- The French Pastor at the Seat of War: being Letters written from the East.* By Emile Frossard. Translated from the French. Nisbet and Co.
- Ferry Combes: a Ramble after Ferns in the Glens and Valleys of Deconshire.* By Charlotte Chantler, Reeve. Characters and Incidents; or, Journeys through England and Wales. By J. W. King. King.
- The Enigma: a Leaf from the Archives of the Wolchortley House.* By an Old Chronicler. John W. Parker and Son.
- Harry Ogilvie; or, the Black Dragons.* By James Grant. Routledge and Co.
- Wau-bun; or, Early Day in the North-West.* By Mrs. John H. Kinzie. With Illustrations. Low, Son, and Co.
- The Sparrowgrass Papers; or, Living in the Country.* By Frederick S. Cozens. Low, Son, and Co.
- Claud Wilford: a Romance.* By I. One. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- The Happy Cottage.* By the Author of "Kate Vernon," "Agnes Waring." Newby.
- Poemes et Sonnets de William Shakespeare traduits en Vers.* Par Ernest Lafond. Williams and Norgate.
- Notes and Queries: a Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, &c.* General Index to Series the First. Vols. I. to XII. Bell and Daldy.
- Norton's Literary Register; or, Annual Book List for 1856.* New York: Charles B. Norton.

SOME of our readers may remember the sad announcement of a fatal accident in February last year, by which a young scientific chemist of great promise lost his life. Mr. Mansfield, in carrying out a discovery for which he procured a patent, had taken premises near the Regent's canal. While experimenting, the apparatus got out of order, and in his attempts to extinguish the naphtha, which had ignited, he received injuries which caused his death ten days after. Of his personal character and his previous career, few except a circle of intimate friends had any knowledge. Mr. Charles Kingsley, who seems to have known him well and loved him much, has written a brief biographical memoir, the perusal of which awakens painful regret at the untimely fate of one so gifted and so good. Zeal in scientific pursuits, and other disturbing influences, hindered his settling down to a regular profession. After being at school at Winchester, he went to Cambridge, where he indulged his natural taste for scientific pursuits:—"Ornithology, geology, mesmerism, even old magic (on which subject, as on others, he collected a curious library) were his pastime; chemistry and dynamics his real work. The history of his next ten years is fantastic enough, were it written, to form material for any romance. Long periods of voluntary penury, when (though a man of fair worldly fortune) he would subsist on the scantiest fare, at the cost of a few pence a day, bestowing his savings on the poor; bitter private sorrows, which were schooling his heart and temper into a tone more truly angelic than I have ever seen in man; magnificent projects, worked out as far as they would go, not wildly and superficially, but on the most deliberate and accurate grounds of science, then thrown away in disappointment, for some fresh noble dream; an intense interest in the social and political condition of the poor, which sprang up in him (to his great moral benefit) during the last five years of his life; and in the meanwhile, as a recreation from mingled toil and sorrow, the voyage to Paraguay described in the following pages;—here were the elements of his schooling,—as hard a one, both voluntary and involuntary, as ever human soul went through." Mr. Mansfield seems to have gone to America with no definite purpose, and his steps were directed to Paraguay chiefly by the mystery that had long rested on that country, the political isolation of which had gained for it the appellation of "the inland Japan." The Spanish government in the days of the monarchy were always jealous of strangers settling in the country, and from the time of the declaration of independence in 1813, till the death of the despotic dictator Francia, the

system of exclusion was maintained. From 1840 till 1852, the jealousy of Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres, closed the river which formed the only easy channel of communication between Paraguay and the outer world. Only a few travellers at long intervals have journeyed on horseback from Rio Grande do Sul, on the Brazilian coast, and very little has been published about the country. The only authentic knowledge of the state of affairs in Paraguay, for a long period, was to be gathered from an account of Francia and his Reign of Terror, by the brothers Robertson, who had visited the country as merchants, before Francia began fully to enforce his system of isolation. American travellers have since published some reports. Mr. Mansfield speaks of his notes as being meagre, and says that he was obliged to come away without learning a tithe of what he wanted, yet he saw and learned enough to warrant his affirming that he believes Paraguay to be the most interesting, loveliest, pleasantest country in the world. Mr. Mansfield was at Assumption, the capital, on the arrival of Sir Charles Hotham, the British envoy sent formally to acknowledge the independence of the Republic, and to make a political and commercial treaty. The author's stay in the capital was two months and a half. The volume contains a map, illustrations, and a portrait of the author. The book is written in the form of familiar letters, which contain most lively sketches of the regions visited, and of the writer's personal adventures, along with valuable notes on the resources of the country, and on its natural history.

The letters of M. Frossard afford glimpses of the late war, and of the scenes in the Crimea from a new and interesting point of view. He was attached to the French army before Sebastopol, as one of its Protestant pastors, and very striking sketches he gives of the events of the siege and the condition of the French troops, as well as gratifying reports of his own occupation and labours.

The little volume by Mrs. Chantler combines descriptions of some of the beauties of the pleasant county of Devonshire, with notices of the botanical ornaments and treasures of the fern species to be found in rambles among the glens and 'combes' of the west of England. The work contains eight coloured plates, in which fourteen species of ferns are delineated.

Of literary merits or faults in Mr. King's book it would be out of place to speak; for it makes no pretension to be more than a series of familiar letters, in which the writer records incidents, and describes characters met with during some rambles in England and Wales. Historical and topographical details are occasionally introduced—but the author's own observations and reflections form the staple of the book; and some hours' good entertainment the reader will obtain from the perusal of notes characterised by rough intelligence, independence, and good feeling.

Mr. Grant has chosen a good subject for his new historical romance, and has treated it skilfully. Harry Ogilvie is a Scottish story of the times of the Covenant and the invasion of Cromwell. It is in the form of an autobiography, in which the writer narrates his own history, and the adventures of the regiment of Black Dragons, in which he served during the wars. The Earl of Argyre, Alexander Leslie, and David Leslie, Zachary Boyd, the Principal of Glasgow University, King Charles the First, and Oliver Cromwell himself, figure as the personages of the tale. Some of the chapters are written with unusual spirit,—such as the retreat after the battle of Dunbar; the scenes in the English camp, as witnessed by the prisoners; and the sack of Dundee by Monk's troops. Mr. Grant's estimate of Cromwell and of Monk, from a Scottish point of view, differs a little from what young people are taught to believe in England: "General Monk, whose cruel conduct during the Scottish campaign forms a contrast so strong to the gallantry and gentleness of his master, Cromwell, was a coarse and brutal soldier, mean in aspect and vulgar in manner, as we might well expect to find the spouse of Nan Clarges, a female barber of Drury-

lane, and a woman of bad repute. Monk, the betrayer of his own party, and the deceiver of all, was a mere military cut-throat, without one quality of a superior order; cunning and wily, he was by turns the servile partizan of the English parliament, of the army, of Cromwell, and of the king, who despised in his heart the coarse musketeer, whose ignoble old age he gratified by the dukedom of Albemarle." A thread of love runs through the military tale, and the closing chapter records the happy union of Harry Ogilvie with Flora Campbell, at the paternal castle of Findowrie.

The American volume, entitled 'Wau-bun; or, Early Day in the North-West,' by Mrs. John Kinzie, of Chicago, contains historical and descriptive notices of regions the early records of which will hereafter be stored and prized. The autobiographical form of these recollections and notices renders them more interesting to read, while stamping them with greater authenticity. It is a pleasant and acceptable contribution to American history and topography.

The Sparrowgrass Papers consist of miscellaneous essays and articles, such as might have been contributed to some American newspaper or magazine. Some of the papers will interest and amuse English readers, by their sketches of American life and scenes.

The story of Claud Wilford, by I. One, does not belong to the class A 1 in the ranks of fiction. Inexperience, and imitation of G. P. R. James, seem the chief causes of the writer's want of success; for there is some cleverness, and considerable poetical feeling in the book. But a writer, however young, ought to have known better than to write in this strain:—"At the close of one fine day in the month of November, a solitary horseman was pursuing his way through one of our English counties; the road he was travelling was full of those picturesque scenes that the eye longs to dwell upon. The traveller occasionally pulled the rein of his horse, and paused to linger on some spot from whence the scenery struck his fancy, or with which he was particularly pleased. Night, however, was fast approaching, and he spoke coaxingly to his tired horse. 'On, Godolphin, on,' said he, 'soon we shall reach a place where you can rest, and I,' &c. &c."

The Happy Cottage, or The Power of Love, is a pleasant and useful story, and the large plain type and suitable illustrations render the book attractive for young people.

M. Lafond has translated only those poems of Shakespeare most consonant with his own taste, and most likely to suit French readers. The Sonnets, Venus and Adonis, and Lucretia, are the pieces translated, with some spirit as well as accuracy of rendering, so far as the amorous phrases and descriptive passages are concerned. But of Shakespeare otherwise than the writer of these love poems M. Lafond has no adequate conception. He compares him with Molière, and writes a biographical notice which will bewilder French and amuse English readers. The memoir concludes with the idle tale about Drayton and Ben Jonson going down to Stratford to see their old friend, at whose table "l'amitié qui les liait, et les souvenirs de Londres, furent célébrés par de nombreuses libations, à la suite desquelles Shakespeare aurait été pris d'une fièvre violente qui l'emporta peu de jours après." M. Lafond adds, that he left to his wife only his second-best bed, a clause of the will which shows that he did not live on good terms with her. Any of the recent English lives of the poet would have explained this and other matters, and informed M. Lafond also that he had a son as well as daughters prematurely cut off. "Mais la génie, cette étincelle de l'intelligence divine, ne mourait pas avec lui: Calderon avait 15 ans; Corneille en avait 10; Molière allait naître en 1620; Le Fontaine en 1621, et Racine en 1639."

A general index to the valuable and curious matter in the first and completed series of Notes and Queries is a great boon to the literary student. Each half yearly volume has had its own index, but a search through a dozen separate lists is an affair of time and trouble. The present complete

index is not formed by a mere throwing together of the subordinate ones, but is a new and extended and well-arranged table of contents. Having already had occasion to refer to it on various points, we can bear testimony to its usefulness. The labour of preparing such a work must have been great, and much credit is due to Mr. Yeowell, the compiler, for the manner in which he has executed his task. The index is alphabetical, but in the general alphabet are included the following classified headings:—Anonymous works; books, notices of new; coins; documents inedited; epigrams; epitaphs; folk-lore; inscriptions; Junius; photographs; Popiana; proverbs; quotations; reprints suggested; Shakspeare; songs and ballads.

New Editions.

Miscellanies: Prose and Verse. By W. M. Thackeray. Vol. III. Bradbury and Evans.
The Climate of Pau. By Alex. Taylor, M.D., F.R.S. New Edition, Altered and Enlarged. John W. Parker and Son.
A History of the American Compromises. Reprinted, with Additions from the 'Daily News.' By Harriet Martineau. Chapman.

THE third volume of the *Miscellanies* by Mr. Thackeray contains the *Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq.*; the burlesque *Legend of the Rhine*; Rebecca and Rowenna, or a Romance upon Romances; a Little Dinner at Timmins's; and the Bedford Row Conspiracy; pieces from which many of our readers have formerly derived no slight gratification and amusement. In the autobiographical memoirs of Barry Lyndon the author has given free scope to his richest vein of humour, with less of the sarcastic severity which characterizes some of his later satires and sketches of life. The story is "revised and partly rewritten" by the author. We have not the old version at hand, but have little doubt that the following foot-note is among the additional matter of the revised edition. It serves at least to show that the author has a wish to turn his strange story to useful application, as well as to serve for passing amusement. "From these curious confessions, it would appear that Mr. Lyndon maltreated his lady in every possible way; that he denied her society, bullied her into signing away her property, spent it in gambling and taverns, was openly unfaithful to her; and, when she complained, threatened to remove her children from her. Nor, indeed, is he the only husband who has done the like, and has passed for 'nobody's enemy but his own'; a jovial, good-natured fellow. The world contains scores of such amiable people; and, indeed, it is because justice has not been done them that we have edited this autobiography. Had it been that of a mere hero of romance,—one of those heroic youths who figure in the novels of Scott and James,—there would have been no call to introduce the reader to a personage already so often and so charmingly depicted. Mr. Barry Lyndon is not, we repeat, a hero of the common pattern; but let the reader look round, and ask himself, Do not as many rogues succeed in life as honest men? more fools than men of talent? And is it not just that the lives of this class should be described by the student of human nature as well as the actions of those fairy-tale princes, those perfect impossible heroes, whom our writers love to describe? There is something naïve and simple in that time-honoured style of novel-writing by which Prince Prettyman, at the end of his adventures, is put in possession of every worldly prosperity, as he has been endowed with every mental and bodily excellence previously. The novelist thinks that he can do no more for his darling hero than make him a lord. Is it not a poor standard that, of the *summum bonum*? The greatest good in life is not to be a lord, perhaps not even to be happy. Poverty, illness, a hump-back, may be rewards and conditions of good, as well as that bodily prosperity which all of us unconsciously set up for worship. But this is a subject for an essay, not a note; and it is best to allow Mr. Lyndon to resume the candid and ingenious narrative of his virtues and defects."

Since Dr. Taylor's valuable book on the climate of Pau was first published, the reputation of the place as a resort for invalids has greatly increased.

The numbers of English who reside in Pau and the neighbouring regions, besides the multitudes who flock thither annually for the season, is now considerable. Dr. Taylor has revised and enlarged his Guide-Book, and made it altogether worthy of the increased importance of the district which it describes. Of the various Pyrenean watering-places, and the virtues of their mineral springs, the volume also contains ample notices. It is a book essential to all who may propose to visit the South of France for the sake of health. The remarks on the preventive and curative influence of the climate of Pau, as compared with other places of resort for pulmonary cases, afford valuable hints to medical advisers.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Hamlet: an Attempt to ascertain whether the Queen were an Accessory, before the fact, in the Murder of Her First Husband. J. Russell Smith.
A complete Guide to Government Appointments. By James C. Hurst. Relfe Brothers.
Handbook of Plain Instructions for the Management of the Aquarium. Edited by James Bishop. Dean and Son.
The Squabbles of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers Examined, and their Duties Discussed. By Nemo. Stanford.
An Introductory Lecture on Education. By Thomas Hopley, F.R.S. Churchill.
A Morning and Evening Service: Te Deum, Jubilate, Sanctus, Kyrie Eleison, Gloria, &c. Composed for Carlisle Cathedral. By W. T. Best. Cocks and Co.
An Inquiry into the Origin of the Authorship of some of the earlier Waverley Novels. By Gilbert J. French. Printed for Presentation.

WHATEVER else may be gathered from the ingenious critical dissertation on *Hamlet*, it is a remarkable tribute to the genius of Shakspeare. The writer discusses the question 'whether the queen were an accessory, before the fact, in the murder of her first husband,' with as much gravity as if it were an historical examination about Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley, instead of a legendary queen and an imaginary husband. The creations of the poet stand before the mind with all the reality of historical personages, and scholars and antiquaries discuss the incidents of the drama as if they had been real events. We may give some account afterwards of the arguments of the pamphlet, meanwhile only stating that the author, after examining *seriatim* eleven heads of accusation against the queen as to her connivance at the murder, pronounces her guiltless on this charge, and affirms that her consciousness of guilt, and especially her susceptibility to the representation in the play scene, is confined entirely to the crime of infidelity to her deceased husband. *Hamlet's* answer to her remark is said to be restricted within the same limits; whereas with regard to *Claudius* it is exactly the reverse, and has reference only to the poisoning. The author's remarks on the readings in the early version of *Hamlet*, in 1603, deserves the attention of Shakspearian critics.

The Complete Guide to Government Appointments, by Mr. James Hurst, contains the information most necessary to be possessed by those who aspire to employment in the civil service under the new regulations. The Manual contains a copy of the Order in Council of May, 1855; an Analysis of the Civil Service Commissioners' Report on the examination of candidates; lists of the principal civil offices, and the regulations for admission to each department; tables of the number of candidates examined last year, and of the subjects of examination; and extracts from the examination papers, with details of the grounds of rejection of candidates.

The notes in the Handbook of Instructions on Freshwater Aquaria, are the results of the experience of practical men, who have managed successfully these pleasant and instructive zoological and botanical conservatories. The little book is copiously illustrated. A companion volume is in preparation on Marine Aquaria.

Several pamphlets have of late been published, in which the merits and usefulness of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers have been discussed and compared. Of these discussions the present

pamphlet is a review, fair enough in spirit, but not a little confused in matter and style. The result of the whole controversy ought to be a conviction that the existing management of the army is discreditable, and that great reform is required not merely in the dispensation of patronage, but in the arrangement of duties allotted to the various departments. The Royal Engineers have executed many wonderful works in all parts of the world, yet in the Crimea an army was cut off from its supplies for want of a few miles of road. This duty, it seems, belonged to the Quartermaster-General's Department, the work of which is usually performed by a few staff-officers incapable of doing much more than signing a sergeant-major's returns.

The introductory lecture on Education by Mr. Hopley is prepared with the view of his delivering a course on the subject, if he should be invited by any audience or institution to do so. Physical training, and the application of physiological knowledge to educational purposes, occupy a prominent place in Mr. Hopley's projected course of lectures. There is much room for the diffusion of knowledge in these departments of education, when it is stated as a fact in statistics that the mortality in England from preventable disease is at present upwards of one hundred thousand annually.

Having formerly stated our views at considerable length as to the inquiry into the origin of some of the earlier Waverley novels, in reviewing Mr. Fitzpatrick's elaborate pamphlet (*ante*, p. 225), we at present content ourselves with recording the publication of a dissertation on the subject, by Mr. Gilbert J. French. The substance of Mr. French's pamphlet appeared as letters in the 'Bolton Chronicle,' and they are now reprinted in a form more convenient for reference. The questions discussed have some literary interest, and Mr. French has brought together materials which will be of use in the future compilation of a faithful biography of Sir Walter Scott. There is no reasonable doubt as to the fact that Sir Walter was indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott for valuable sketches and curious details, of which his genius and skill enabled him to make use in writing his earlier novels. It is absurd to represent the discovery and announcement of this fact as an attempt to detract from the fame of Scott. We are all grateful to the learned men who point out the sources whence Shakspeare derived the plots and incidents of his plays, and these researches nothing affect our admiration of the poet. Why should similar elucidations of the literary labours of Scott be objected to?

List of New Books.

Arnold's *Eclogæ Ovidianæ*, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 History for Young Children, Vol. III., crown 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
 Bogue's Guide to Paris, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Bourne's (T.) *An Hour with the Kings*, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Bryson's (Rev. J.) *Three Marys*, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
 Catalogue of Manuscripts in the University of Cambridge, £1 10s.
 Chanter's *Ferry Combes*, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
 Cicero's *Select Orations*, translated by Rev. Dr. McKay, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
 Crampton's (J. N.) *Fall of Sesostris*, reduced, 5s.
 Crawford's (J.) *Dictionary of the Indian Islands*, 8vo, cloth, 16s.
 Dallas's *Natural History of Animal Kingdom*, 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
 D'Oyley and Mant's *Bible*, 3 vols. post 8vo, cl., £1 2s. 1d.
 Edmonstone's (E.) *Sketches and Tales of the Shetland Islands*, 4s. 6d.
 Enigma (The), 16mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Evangelical Preacher, Vol. I., post 8vo, cloth, 4s.
 Gore's (G.) *Electric Depositions*, 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 Hicklin's (J.) *Llandudno and Vicinity*, crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Homer's *Iliad*, Books 1, 2, 3, by G. B. Wheeler, 12mo, sewed, 2s.
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ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

VARIOUS and interesting as are the memorials, historical, architectural, and antiquarian, of the Scottish capital, the meeting, this week, of the Archæological Institute, at Edinburgh, has been attended by few of its London and South of England members. This is the first occasion in which the annual congress has been held out of England, and some of its most important members have been deterred from coming by the greater expense of travelling. The temptation, however, of giving an impulse to the archæological researches of the inhabitants of a town so famed for its literature and science, and whose antiquities are so intimately associated in our minds with the historical romances of Scott, and of profiting by their information and hospitality, was too great to be resisted. The effort, made in so earnest a manner by Mr. Albert Way and his colleagues in office, to propitiate the interest of the corporate authorities in the proceedings of the Institute, has been warmly responded to, and the local attendance of members and associates is gratifying indeed. The Museum of Antiquities that has been formed in the National Gallery is, perhaps, fuller of historical interest than any the Institute has yet collected together, and we shall next week present a list of some of the principal objects exhibited. For the present, owing to the interruption of a long day's excursion to Abbotsford, Dryburgh, Melrose, and Kelso, we can do little more than give an account of the opening meeting. The following is the list of officers:—

President.—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.S.A. M.R.I.A. **Vice-Presidents.**—The Earl of Eglinton, the Right Hon. the Earl of Airlie, Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., F.S.A., Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., The Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Sir John McNeill, Knt., G.C.B., the Deputy Clerk-Register of Scotland, Adam Black, Esq., M.P., J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., of Killermont, Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P., Professor J. T. Simpson, William Stirling, Esq., M.P.

Honorary President.—Cosmo Innes, Esq., Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. **Vice-Presidents.**—The Hon. Lord Handyside, the Hon. Lord Neaves, John H. Hinde, Esq., V.P. Scot. Antiq. Newcastle, Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.P.S.A., London, Assistant Keeper of Records. **Committee.**—Archibald Thomas Boyle, Esq., V.P.S.A., Scot., Charles C. Babington, Esq., M.A., Treas. Ant. Soc., Cambridge, Joseph Burt, Esq., Chapter House, Westminster, the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, M.A., the Rev. George Hodson, D.D., Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, the Rev. Abraham Hume, D.C.L., the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., David Laing, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., W. Hyllon Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A., John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., W. Forbes Skene, Esq., Scot., the Rev. W. H. Stevenson, D.D., F.S.A., Scot., John Whiteford Mackenzie, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., Mark Napier, Esq., Sheriff of Dumfriesshire, Henry Porteous Oakes, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., President of the Royal Irish Academy, the Rev. Edmund Venables, M.A.

ANTIQUITIES.—**President.**—Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., Master of Caius and Gonville Colleges, Cambridge. **Vice-Presidents.**—Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., F.S.A., Scot., the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A., Professor J. Y. Simpson, F.S.A., Scot., John Mitchell Kemble, Esq., M.A. **Committee.**—John Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow, Robert Chambers, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., the Rev. Greville John Chester, Alexander Christie, Esq., A.R.S.A., Director of the School of Design, James Gibson Craig, Esq., the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, F.S.A., James Drummond, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.A., Scot., the Rev. W. H. Gunner, M.A., Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., A. Henry Rhind, Esq., F.S.A., London, and Scot., George Scharf, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., George Seton, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., Henry Shaw, Esq., F.S.A., John Stuart, Esq., Secretary of the Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland, Lieut. F. W. Thomas, R.N., W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A. Brit. Museum, James Yates, Esq., F.R.S.

ARCHITECTURE.—**President.**—The Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. **Vice-Presidents.**—Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart. **Committee.**—Joseph Robertson, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., General Register House, Robert W. Billings, Esq., David Bryce, Esq., Talbot Bury, Esq., J. H. Burton, Esq., David Cousin, Esq., Andrew Kerr, Esq., H.M. Board of Works, Edinburgh, Rob. Mathieson, Esq., H.M. Board of Works, William Miller, Esq., Sec. Archit. Inst. of Scotland, John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A., William A. Parker, Esq., the Rev. J. Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A., David Rhind, Esq., President of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Anthony Salvin, Esq., F.S.A., George Scharf, Jun., Esq., F.S.A.

Local Committee.—The Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Chairman; the Hon. Lord Murray, the Hon. Lord Neaves, the Solicitor-General, Cosmo Innes, Esq., David Laing, Esq., the Rev. W. Stevenson, D.D., Robert Chambers, Esq., Professor J. Y. Simpson, A. T. Boyle, Esq., David Smith, Esq., D. O. Hill, Esq., R.S.A., Joseph Robertson, Esq., T. B. Johnston, Esq., James Drummond, Esq., R.S.A., Dr. John Brown, J. G. M. Burt, Esq., M.D., David Cousin, Esq., John Stuart, Esq., Secretary.

The inaugural meeting was held on Tuesday, in the Queen-street Hall, a spacious and elegantly decorated theatre, well suited for the display of diagrams and drawings, and admirably adapted for sound.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, on taking the chair, first briefly introduced the Lord Provost to address a few words of welcome to the Members. His Lordship referred with honest pride to the numerous memorials of history that existed in the city of Edinburgh, remarking on the intimate relation between the researches of Scottish literature and science and those of England, and assured the Members of the cordiality with which they desired to make their visit both one of pleasure and mutual instruction.

Lord TALBOT then said—It is now my duty, in behalf of the Archæological Institute, to return their best thanks to the Lord Provost for the very kind expressions which he has used, and the cordial welcome which he has offered us on the part of the corporation and the citizens of Edinburgh. Associated for the purposes we have in view, it is always particularly gratifying to us to meet with co-operation from all parties, but particularly when it comes from those institutions which were instituted centuries ago, and which ought to be our great bulwarks for the protection of ancient monuments—I mean the corporations. It is truly gratifying to find that at last we have got a corporation of Edinburgh that really and sincerely feels that it is their duty to preserve the memorials of the ancient greatness of this country, and that it is quite consistent with all the advances of modern science and progress not to destroy venerable and beautiful monuments because they happen to be ancient. It is truly gratifying to find that we have in Edinburgh a corporation that will not, as we fondly hope, sanction the destruction of such a church as Trinity Church, that will not sanction the destruction of a West Bow, and other places of old and venerable associations exposed to the destructive course of modern events. It is truly gratifying to find that public opinion and the opinion of this great city has set itself right in these respects. There do arise in the course of the revolutions to which this world is subject, certain saturnalia in which a great deal is destroyed, but which afterwards the very destroyers would wish to have restored. But there comes a day of repentance, and it is gratifying to find that throughout the length and breadth of this great country such a feeling is generally prevalent. One of the great objects of our Society is to infuse on all classes, high and low, a respect for ancient monuments. Hitherto, the wanton destruction of such memorials has not been confined to one class, for the highly educated classes in many instances have been as guilty as the lowest and most ignorant. We must trust that in future this will not be the case, and not only that there will be a universal feeling for the preservation of these monuments, but that there will be a disposition to make available for scientific inquiry all that information which is so essential when monuments are discovered. We live in an age when no pursuit partaking of a literary or scientific character can be looked upon as purely a matter of curiosity or of caprice. We live in an age when archæology, which used to be the scoff of some years ago, is elevated to the rank of a science, and takes its place as the handmaid of history, and when it is found to supply many of those gaps which we regret in history, and to explain many of those difficulties which the imperfections or the contradictions of the chronicles of the day are continually offering to the historian. I may remark that, in these days of encroachments and annexations, there are one or two annexations which we are fairly entitled to make. We cultivate the most friendly feeling towards kindred

societies, particularly the British Association, whose objects are to advance the interests of science; still we cannot but feel that they occupy some ground which does not belong to them. I cannot but think that their sections of philology and of ethnography ought to belong to us, and I think we ought to make a struggle in order to obtain that concession. With respect to Edinburgh, it is most gratifying to hold our first foreign meeting in this city. It certainly would have been delightful to have held it some years back, and to have had associated with us some of the earliest and most enthusiastic friends of archæology. It would have been delightful to have seen such a man among us as Charles Sharpe, but, above all, to have had among us that noble writer who has done so much to promote a respect and veneration for things ancient. We have also, as the Lord Provost mentioned, to regret the absence of Dr. Daniel Wilson. I was in hopes we should have had him here on this occasion. It is truly lamentable to think that a gentleman of his high capacity and attainments should be thrown away where he is, buried in the wilds of Canada, but I cannot help trusting that before long he may be recalled in triumph to his native land. If we have to regret the absence of so many votaries of our science, we have, however, great reason to be proud of those who are present. We have reason to be proud of Mr. Cosmo Innes, who has done more to increase the knowledge of ancient deeds and charters than any antiquarian in this country. We have reason also to be proud of the researches of Mr. David Laing, and also of the exertions which Mr. John Stuart has been constantly making for the advancement of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries. One of the chief attractions of these meetings is the Museum—the temporary Museum we always endeavour to get up by begging, borrowing, or stealing in the district. It is certainly one of the most attractive objects of this meeting; indeed I am told that, owing to the liberality of private individuals and public bodies in lending their treasures of antiquity for exhibition, we have never had a more interesting collection since the Institute was formed. I only regret there have not been more historical portraits sent, as I believe there is no country which has greater treasures of this kind than Scotland. Lord Talbot proceeded to state that a visit was expected at this meeting from the Duke of Northumberland, who had in the most liberal manner permitted the Institute to exhibit here whatever was most interesting in his own museum at Alnwick, and who had in many other ways co-operated with this society, and engaged in private enterprises to promote the study of archæology, particularly in causing a survey to be made, and published at his own expense, of the Roman wall and roads north of the Tyne. It was also gratifying to notice, as they had so often to find fault with Government, wherever science, antiquities, and literature were concerned, the conduct of Lord Panmure with reference to the Ordnance Survey of Scotland. His Lordship had kindly given directions to the engineers employed in the work to note down, in the course of their investigations, everything relating to antiquities, and to mark correctly all the ancient sites connected with the different walls or encampments to be met with throughout the country, which would be a most important record and guide for future antiquaries. From being a good deal connected with Ireland, he knew the benefit they had derived from the survey there, where the greatest possible attention had been paid to everything relating to antiquities, and some of the details of which survey had been published, containing the most curious and authentic records of matters relating to local antiquities. After some other remarks relating to Irish antiquities, Lord Talbot concluded by returning the thanks of the Institute to the Lord Provost and the city for the kind welcome they had received.

Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE then delivered an address on the practical advantages accruing from archæological inquiries. After some remarks on the *cui bono* view of the subject, he said:—If any one had said to the Prime Minister of England

when he declared war against Russia, "My Lord, let me advise you, before you take a single step in the prosecution of this momentous enterprise, to spend at least one week in the study of Roman antiquities," what would have been thought of him? And what would have been thought of the Minister who, in a time of such pressing emergency, should forsake the Cabinet Council, neglect his despatches, and leave couriers and clerks to stare at one another while he took a run down to the north to examine walls of Hadrian and Antoninus? What would have been thought of him? And yet if we look into it, the suggestion is not so supremely ridiculous as at first sight it appears. Supposing Lord Aberdeen had come into Northumberland and had placed himself under the guidance of our local society, what would we have shown him there that would have aided him in directing the warlike energies of this great nation? The first thing probably that we would have done would have been to have shown him the Watling-street, or some of the other lines of Roman road which there exist in a state of considerable perfection. After we had walked his Lordship for some miles over the stones that had been laid in their present bed nearly eighteen hundred years ago, we would have said to him, "You see here the practice of the Romans. In advancing upon an enemy, they uniformly made the construction of a road keep pace with the progress of the army. This they did, not from cowardly motives, but in order to keep up the communication with their reserve in the rear, that their supplies might be duly forwarded; and that, in the case of sudden disaster, they might make good their retreat. Here you see how Agricola acted when, in the year 80, he marched against the Caledonians. He made roads. Be sure that in directing the energies of the modern Caledonians against the Russians, you impress upon them the necessity of making roads. Let this be one of the first things to be attended to." Unfortunately, however, the Prime Minister of that day was too busy to study antiquities. It was not until after our army had suffered the severest calamities that a road was made from Balacava to the camp. Again, we should probably after this have taken him to some of our Roman stations on the wall, and shown him the care with which a Roman army entrenched itself when it rested even for a night. At Borcovicus we would have furnished him with proofs for believing that, when the army sat down there to build the wall, the first thing they did was to erect the thick stone walls of their own camp, and to rear the stone barracks which were to form their own habitations. We should have confirmed this opinion by referring him to the sculptures on Trajan's column, which represent the soldiers employed in the Dacian campaign as being very extensively employed in building stone dwellings. We should then have pressed upon his Lordship the necessity of securing strong and warm habitations for the army the moment that they had reached the ground which they were to occupy even for a moderate length of time. But what is the use of studying antiquities? what is the use of profiting by the experience of past ages? So at least some have thought, for though the frames of our soldiery are not more hardy than were those of the Romans, they were exposed on the heights of Sebastopol in a way that a Roman army never would have been. Further, we would probably have drawn his attention very particularly to the Roman method of heating their apartments by hypocausts, and we would have suggested to him the adoption of a similar method of enabling the army to endure the rigours of a Crimean winter. When fuel is scarce, what more effectual or economical way can be employed than by making the heated air to pass beneath the floors of the rooms?—one small fire will, in this way, heat whole suites of apartments. But there was not time to study antiquities, and our army was left to bear up against the rigours of winter as best they could. As to the commissariat of the Roman army, our stations on the lines of Hadrian and Antoninus do not teach us much, but the instructive coil around the column of Trajan makes up for the

deficiency. We would have called his Lordship's attention to the important fact, that foremost in the preparations which Trajan is there represented as making for his campaign in Dacia, is laying in a store of hay for his horses. There the haystacks stand to this day. Doubtless, if the horses were cared for, the men would not be neglected. We would have said to him, "My Lord, let your commissariat be complete to the most unimportant article—be sure that you have hay for your horses." But no; our rulers had not time to throw away upon the study of antiquities, and our noble horses were left on the heights of Sebastopol at a temperature not much above zero, to eat one another's manes and tails. Perhaps by this time it will appear that the idea of even a Prime Minister paying a little attention to antiquities is not very absurd. If the evils to which I have referred had been avoided by the adoption of the experience of the Romans, as taught us by the monuments which they have left us, half a year's income-tax would have been saved to this country, and this surely even utilitarians will consider as a thing of real importance. But to turn now to the lessons which antiquity gives us for our improvement in the arts of peace. The Romans were great builders. Many of their works which have come down to our day are remarkable for their magnitude and their durability. How vast a structure is the Coliseum at Rome—how very remarkably do the lofty walls of Richborough and Pevensey hang together. One cause of the durability of their erections is the excellence of the mortar which they employed. If we had studied their method of making and using it, our buildings would not have the tendency to fall to pieces which they have. I have been informed that when the Durham County Prisons had been built at a very great expense a gentleman requested to be locked up in one of the cells, and to be furnished with a piece of an iron hoop. In the course of an hour he liberated himself. This he could not have done if the mortar had possessed a proper degree of tenacity. The necessities of our present railway system have compelled our engineers to pay attention to the subject of mortar, and in all our great works a material is now used as good as that which was prepared by the Romans; but a study of antiquities would probably have caused the revival of this important part of the craft of a builder to have been earlier effected. After this country had suffered two or three times from that dreadful scourge the Asiatic cholera, our rulers were taught the necessity of attending to the sewerage of towns, and of prohibiting intramural interments. If they had studied antiquities, and had profited by the experience of the Romans, that dreadful infliction, so far as it is dependent upon second causes, might, in a great measure, have been avoided. The most perfect Roman station that I have had an opportunity of examining is Brementum, the modern High Rochester. It is situated in a bleak and desolate region, which even now fills the heart of a townsman with horror. It is the most advanced post in England, and must necessarily have been one of great danger. Notwithstanding the desirableness of constructing the fortress as hastily as possible, a complete system of drainage was adopted before the foundation of a single dwelling had been laid. On excavating the station, we found that it had been rebuilt on two different occasions; but below the lowest foundation were carefully-constructed channels, some, as we supposed, for carrying off the waste water, others for introducing the pure stream. I need not refer to the Cloaca Maxima at Rome. With reference to extramural interments, we have abundant evidence in the stations in the north of England to show that the law of the twelve tables upon this subject was strictly observed in barbarous Britain in the second century, whatever may have been the case in more enlightened times. But perhaps I ought to apologise to the instructed antiquary for the low ground I have taken, for having attempted to view his exalted science from behind the counter as it were. I am well aware that I might have taken a very different stand; but I trust that these few

homely statements may serve to show that a due investigation of the creditor and debtor side of the account will give a considerable balance in favour of archaeology.

Mr. COSMO INNES, after begging in the name of some of the learned bodies of Edinburgh, of which he was a member, to give the Institute a hearty welcome to this city, as had been done by the Lord Provost in behalf of the Municipality, proceeded to offer a few remarks, as he had been requested to do, on the present state of archaeological study. He said:—If we look back at the study of antiquities—even as many of us can remember it thirty years ago, even as pursued by the most intelligent antiquaries—we shall find no reason to be ashamed of its progress. We cannot but remember how glibly we then spoke of Roman bronze tripods and Roman camp-kettles. Every brass sword or axe was Roman! Every grave that contained an urn, or marks of fire, was confidently ascribed to the Romans. Dealing so freely with the Romans, it is no wonder that we took equal liberties with our own people. Our antiquaries and so-called historians—despising records, and not yet acquainted with the distinctions which limit the periods of each style of middle-age architecture—spoke loosely of churches and castles built before Malcolm Canmore—of surnames older than the Conquest—of historical facts that rested on the authority of Boece and his Veremund, or the later fables of Abercromby's 'Martial Achievements!' Those were the days for disputes and confident assertions about Culdees (by men who did not seek for their records), and Druids of whom we have no records; while to the skirmishing inroads of Danes was attributed every monument that bespoke peculiarities of peace and leisure for its manufacture. The delusion had not yet quite passed away which blinded the critics of last century to the inconsistencies of what were published as 'The Poems of Ossian,' and prevented their winnowing the corn from the chaff of M'Pherson. If those patriotic hallucinations are not gone quite, they are disappearing. And, not content with abolishing what ought to be obsolete, we have made some progress towards a rational and solid system of national antiquities—apart alike from the credulity of an infant science, and the foolish denial of everything which we in our hasty vanity pronounce to be improbable. Much of that progress in systematising has been embodied in our friend Dr. Wilson's 'Pre-historic Annals.' But no one would acknowledge more readily than Dr. Wilson himself, first, that in that work system has been somewhat too much aimed at; and, secondly, that, however attractive and useful, it deals with but a small and subordinate section of the antiquities of Scotland. Its period is professedly pre-historic, and we must not impute to it as blame that it omits from the national antiquities heraldry, charters, records, architecture—all that concerns written history, literature, and the fine arts. These great fields have not, however, meanwhile lain uncultivated, as we trust to show you, and it is as regards them chiefly that we rejoice to have an opportunity like the present to compare our speculations with the more matured and defined archaeological science of our neighbours of England. It is not the least proof of our advancement that such a body as the Archaeological Institute find us worthy of a visit, and regard us as capable of appreciating it. We cannot forget that that body numbers among its members men distinguished in all branches of science and literature, and who have joined to the highest reach of philosophy a genial love of archaeological inquiry. I must not do more than allude to such men, some of whom are among us, and some are soon to be. You know well there are among them the great philosopher who, expatiating among the wonders of physical science, or the deeper mysteries of the human mind, thinks it no unworthy relaxation from severer studies, to investigate the architecture and characteristics of our ancient cathedral churches. There are in their ranks men who have placed English history on its true basis, by collecting its materials from the charters of Anglo-Saxon abbeys, and have shown us a record, not

of battles and genealogies, but of the real inner life of our Saxon forefathers. There are no want of philologists to trace our vernacular tongue to its Germanic fountain, to fix its dialects to each province, and to give precision to the artificial, and to some of us mysterious, system of old English rhythms. But while these men are conspicuous in the more abstruse parts of our common study, we see in the lists of the Institute names well known and dear to the lover of ancient and mediæval art, the numismatist, the ecclesiologist, the herald, the seal-fancier, to all who have studied antiquities in any of its hundred branches. And let us not fear that such guests will not find fitting welcome from men worthy of them here. They will find among us, I think, a well-trained band of zealous antiquaries—men who have the true feeling for old learning, old art, old manners, everything old, but old error. They will find men here already known to the world, and whom I need not point to—writers who have illustrated their country's history, or gathered with filial care the scattered fragments of her early poetry and song. Others there are, less known beyond our own territory, not less instrumental in aiding the onward progress of archaeology. We have a few scholars deeply engaged in investigating genuine Roman antiquities, a few zealous numismatists, one or two heralds, one or two—alas! but one or two—philologists, little inclined to benefit the world by their lucubrations on the interesting mixture of tongues among us. We will make you acquainted, too, with some retired scholars, who, conscious though they be of powers that could command popularity and might aspire to fame, yet devote their time to the study of records, statistics, and charter learning; some of them only at rare intervals delighting the public with an occasional essay on early Scotch architecture, others giving the leisure of many years to the patient investigation of a mysterious class of primeval monuments, the result of which is shown in a work like that noble production of the Spalding Club. These are the pursuits of cultivated intellect; but you are not to believe that, where these are followed, the subordinate assistants—the handmaids of history and antiquarian science—are neglected. Let the herald, or the lover of ancient seals, of antique gems, pay a visit to the workshop of our friend Henry Laing, and he will find himself in the presence of no common workman, no vulgar collector. But we have among us to-day other archaeologists besides our friends of the Institute and our brethren of the *Societas Antiquariorum Scotiæ*. During those times when silver Tweed divided hostile kingdoms, and we on this side the Border spoke of our *avid enemies of England*, a common enmity to England united Scotland with France. We borrowed much from her—manners, language, arts (we certainly imitated her architecture—we are said to have copied her cookery). We gave in return that which we could—at all times the staple of our country: we sent bands of hardy, adventurous Scots—young Quentin Durwards, if not Crichtons—to make their way, to push their fortune with the sword or with the pen. The French armies overflowed with them. The French Universities were half Scotch. Political circumstances still bound us closely to France when our James V. married successively two French Princesses, and his daughter Mary became for a short space Queen of France as well as her old narrow kingdom. We are not, then, to be astonished that our history has attracted the sympathy of Frenchmen. While Mignet has given us perhaps the first honest narrative of Mary's life, a countryman of his has published the most extensive and valuable collection of State papers concerning the intercourse of Scotland with France that has ever been brought together for laying the foundations or illustrating our history. Another scholar of France, who has already done much for philology and early literature, has employed his leisure in tracing the history and adventures of some of those Scotch knight-errants who spent their lives in his country. I have heard that he finds the territory of Aubigny, near Orleans—the Lordship with which our Stuart, the High Con-

stable of France, was rewarded for his gallantry at Bauge—still tenanted by numbers of Stuarts, preserving the name of their heroic Lord through four centuries. He will tell us that he has discovered an idiom, formerly well known in France, as the "Patois Ecosais." He can even produce some specimens of verse printed in that mongrel dialect. But now, Ladies and Gentlemen, as to the purpose—the benefit to be derived from a gathering like the present. Shall we do for our modest pursuit—a pursuit that has always attracted scholars and gentle natures—what a greater association has done for higher science? I think we cannot fail. Let us become acquainted with those pressing forward in the same career; let us measure our achievements, our deficiencies, our powers, with theirs; let us learn to take pleasure in cordial co-operation or in generous rivalry. There is a freemasonry in our subject. All countries contribute to illustrate it; all other studies bear upon it. Every scholar is an antiquary; all good antiquaries are friends and brothers.

In the evening a Lecture was delivered in the Queen Street Hall, by Mr. Robert Chambers, 'On the Ancient Buildings of Edinburgh, and the Historical Associations connected with them,' illustrated by upwards of thirty admirable drawings. On the following morning the Sections of History and Antiquities met in the rooms of the Royal Society, and in the Queen Street Hall, and after being received and entertained by the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, were conducted by Mr. Chambers over Edinburgh Castle.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE Council of the British Association have recommended the following nominations for the presidencies of the sections at the approaching meeting at Cheltenham:—Mathematics, Professor Walker; Chemistry, Professor Brodie; Geology, Professor Ramsay; Natural History and Physiology, Professor Bell; Geography and Ethnology, Sir Henry Rawlinson; Statistics, Lord Stanley; Mechanics, George Rennie, Esq. The opening meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 6th, when the Duke of Argyll will formally resign the Presidency, and Dr. Daubeny, the President for the year, deliver the inaugural address. Among the evening lectures, one is promised by Sir Henry Rawlinson, on the recent Assyrian researches. Various pleasant excursions, and a grand flower show, are among the semi-official arrangements for the meeting.

The London and Middlesex Archeological Association held their first excursion day on Thursday, which was appropriately devoted to the inspection of Westminster Abbey and its monuments, Mr. G. G. Scott being the presiding genius of the occasion. Between 300 and 400 members assembled within the Abbey, where an address was delivered by Mr. Scot, on the History of the Abbey, followed by another from Mr. Boutell, giving a succinct account of the more ancient monuments contained in it, and those particularly striking from their historical or artistic character. Both lectures were listened to with the utmost attention and interest, and were much appreciated. The party then dispersed in various directions about the pile, guided everywhere by the experienced taste of Mr. Scott, who devoted himself wholly to the entertainment of the visitors. A meeting of the Society was held in the evening. We purpose giving a fuller notice of the result of these proceedings on a future occasion.

The Cambrian Archeological Association holds its meeting at Welsh Pool, on Monday, the 18th August, and five following days, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis. The following plan of proceedings for the week is proposed:—*Monday, August 18th*: Evening Meeting of General Committee at seven. The President will take the chair at half-past eight. *Tuesday, August 19th*: An excursion to the Bruden Hills, where some early fortifications will be visited, which

some persons think may have been the real position of the last battle between Caractacus and the Romans (Tacitus, *Ann.* 12), visiting Buttington, the supposed site of a battle between the Danes and the men of Powis-land, on our way there, Llandrinio and Guilsfield on the return. In the evening a meeting will be held, at which papers will be read upon various subjects interesting to Cambrian archaeologists. *Wednesday, August 20th*: Objects of interest in the town of Welsh Pool. At two, Lord Powis will receive the Association at Powis Castle—called also Castell Coch. The attention of the Association will be directed to various earthworks in the Park, and on a hill, called Penny-fod. *Thursday, August 21st*: Excursion in the direction of Llanymynech, when a visit will be paid to Clawd Coch, a large square earthwork, which contends for the honour of representing Mediolanum. Lunch at Llanbyddwell vicarage. Home through Meifod and Mathyrafal, the latter supposed to be the site of a Roman station—in after years the residence of the princes of Powis-land, when driven from Pengwern, or Shrewsbury, by the Saxons. *Friday, August 22nd*: Excursion towards Montgomery; passing Offa's dyke and other objects of interest, we reach the old fortress of the Norman Baldwin—inspect the church and castle—lunch at Lymore, an old black-and-white house belonging to the noble family of Herbert. Several interesting objects will engage the attention of the Association on the return, among them the very fine square camp called Caer-flos. *Saturday, August 23rd*: A walk to Caer-Digol, or the Beacon Ring—a round earthwork on the Long Mountain, and to Trelystan Church, originally a wooden building, supposed to be of considerable age. Evening meetings will be held for reading papers and discussion. A temporary Museum of Antiquarian Curiosities will be opened by the Local Committee; contributions for exhibition will be thankfully received by the Rev. D. Phillips Lewis, Buttington, Welsh Pool, Local Secretary, who will be responsible for their safer return at the conclusion of the meeting. Coaches run from Shrewsbury and Oswestry to Welsh Pool. For trains meeting the coaches, vide 'Bradshaw,' page 19. Subscribers to the Cambrian Archeological Association pay 1*l.* annually Associates for the week pay 10*s.*, which gives them a right to attend all the meetings and join the excursions of the Society. Several of the localities and objects to which the attention of the Cambrian archaeologists will be directed are of great interest, and the country where the excursions are to be made is of remarkable beauty, so that we can promise any of our antiquarian readers who may be disposed to join the Congress at Welsh Pool, a pleasant and instructive week.

The bill has this week passed the House of Commons by which a Minister of Public Instruction is appointed, under the title of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Some renewed opposition was made to the bill by Mr. Henley, Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and others, but the Government carried its measure by a vote of seventy-seven to thirty-five. Sir George Grey defended the proposed scheme, on the ground that the grants annually voted for education now amounted to so large a sum,—£76,937*l.* last year,—that it was expedient to appoint a responsible public officer, instead of leaving the disposal of the money, as heretofore, to a board with divided responsibility. The Vice-President of the Council will be a Member of the House of Commons, and be prepared to answer for the proper distribution of the public grant, and the right carrying out of the system of education, under the minutes of Council. The salary, which is to be annually voted, is 2000*l.* The duties of the education minister under this act do not extend to Ireland.

Mr. Heywood's motion for an address to the Crown, praying for a Royal Commission to superintend the revision of the authorized version of the English Bible, has been very properly rejected by Parliament. It is easy to point out imperfections and occasional errors in the translation now in use, but the question is, whether the advantages to be hoped for by a revision at the present time would

equal the disadvantages it would certainly involve. Sir George Grey was again the spokesman for the Government, saying, that "he believed that the object of the address was not at all in accordance with the existing state of public opinion, and that the appointment of such a Commission as the hon. gentleman proposed would create general apprehension and alarm, and would have a tendency to unsettle the faith of a great body of the people, and to lessen their respect and reverence for the authorized version of the Scriptures. There were, no doubt, certain errors in the translation of that version; it might contain some words the meaning of which had altered since the date when the translation was made; some slight inaccuracies might be found in it; but, speaking of it as a whole, he believed he expressed the general opinion of the Christian community of this country when he said that, owing to the accuracy and fidelity of the translation, and to the purity, beauty, and simplicity of the language employed, it was justly entitled to the respect and reverence with which it had been regarded.

An address has been issued by the Council of the Horticultural Society of London, containing a sketch of the history of the Society, a statement of its present condition, and an appeal to the public for enlarged support to an institution which has been a source of much pleasure to the members, and of great service to the progress of horticulture in this country. The admission fees are to be abolished, and new privileges conferred upon members. The Council expect that these arrangements will meet with such a response in the accession of new members, that it is resolved to maintain the garden, holding the usual monthly exhibitions and meetings in London, renewing experiments on the cultivation and quality of fruits and esculents, and, if found advisable, to renew, on another plan, the exhibitions in the garden itself. We wish all success to this final effort to retain the Chiswick garden.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have commenced the sale, to be continued next week, of the library of the late Bindon Blood, Esq., of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland. Mr. Blood was a most diligent collector of books in most miscellaneous departments, and there are few subjects on which some books of information or reference were not found in his library. At Edinburgh, where he resided some years, superintending the education of his family, and attending for his own amusement classes at the University, we have often seen Mr. Blood at the sales and the book-stalls, and he must have picked up many curious volumes there, as well as in other places where he collected. The sale of the first portion of the library ends on Thursday next, and a second sale commences on Monday, August 11th, to continue the six following days.

The Messrs. Christie have been selling this week some valuable autographs, the most conspicuous of which were of 'royal and distinguished persons,' such as collectors of the Horace Walpole school would most appreciate. Among the earlier autographs were those of English kings, beginning with Henry I. down to George II.

The collection of autographs of the late Mr. Lambe, printseller in the City, is to be sold by auction, at the rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on Friday and Saturday next. A large number of letters of Sir David Wilkie, and forty-four of the poet Cowper, twenty-one of which have not been published, are among the treasures of this collection.

A very interesting work is now being published in Dresden, entitled 'The History of Germany, in pictures, taken from original drawings by German artists, with explanatory text by Dr. Bülow.' It will be brought out in numbers, and completed in three volumes, containing in all from fifty to sixty numbers, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty woodcuts, from drawings made expressly for this history. Each number contains four engravings and eight pages of letterpress. The first volume begins with the earliest records of the German people, and will come down to the end of the

Hohenstaufens; the second includes the period from Rudolph of Hapsburg to the peace of Westphalia; and the third proceeds with the history, which will be brought down to our own times. Dr. Bülow, who contributes the historical text, is a professor of the University of Leipsic, a man of sound historical knowledge, and well-deserved reputation in literary circles; and the names of the artists employed,—such as Bendemann, Hübner, Richter, Schnorr, Erhardt, von Schwindt, Steine, Kaulbach, and Lessing,—are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the illustrations. The two last named artists have not as yet sent in a formal promise of assistance, but there is little doubt but that they will contribute in the course of publication. This list includes some of the first names in the two great schools of painting in Germany, besides many others of fame and reputation in their own country, but whose names have not yet become familiar to English ears. One or two numbers will appear every month, in two separate forms, the one costing ninepence, called the people's edition, the other fifteenpence, for those who can afford the luxury. I may add that the wood engravings are beautifully executed, the type of the letterpress (in Latin, not German characters) is clear, and that the publishers, Meinholdt and Sons, of Dresden, have issued even the cheap edition on strong good paper.

Goethe's poem, the 'Reinicke Fuchs' with the illustrations of Kaulbach, is one of those works which, notwithstanding the high price at which it is sold, has had a wider circulation, not in Germany alone, but wherever the German language is understood, than any other illustrated book in Germany. The great beauty of diction, the wit and keen satire of the poem, have insured for it a wide circle of admiring readers, and the exquisite humour (notwithstanding some occasional coarseness, very distasteful to our perhaps too fastidious English eyes) of the illustrations by the greatest and bitterest of modern German painters, has attracted thousands who have never stopped to read the words or endeavour to understand more of the subject than the engraving itself told. Still the high price of the book has been a prevention to its wider circulation. To obviate this, the brothers Cotta, printers and publishers of European celebrity, have now determined to bring out a new edition of the 'Reinicke Fuchs' in numbers, at the low cost of six shillings for the whole work. Julius Schnorr, the Director of the Dresden gallery, and author of the popular illustrations to the Bible, has been engaged to draw on wood the illustrations, under the immediate direction, and subject to the revision and correction of Kaulbach himself. There will be thirty-six large engravings and twenty-four vignettes; the six numbers to be sold for two thalers. This is so low a price that the publishers must calculate on an enormous sale to cover the outlay, before they think of profit.

Prince Alexander Labanoff, of St. Petersburg, is such an intense admirer of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, that he has passed great part of his life in studying her history, and in collecting materials connected with it. About twelve years ago he published seven volumes of her letters, and recently he has brought out a Notice, in 226 pages, of the numerous portraits of her which he possesses, and which he has got together after infinite pains and expense. These portraits are 136 in number—namely, 12 paintings and 144 lithographs or engravings. He also possesses 29 engravings of events in which the Queen figured, and a great many portraits of contemporary statesmen and sovereigns.

Some new materials for the history of William Tell and his times have just been discovered in Zurich. They were found in 'the Oldest White Book' (das älteste weisse Buch), written in the fifteenth century, which contains, besides copies of the oldest federal letters, a short chronicle of the earliest history of 'the Three Cantons,' and the story of William Tell of an earlier date than that of Melchior Russ. This is most probably the source of Glig Tschudy's version, which he made use of and embellished.

'Tales from the Rics,' is the title of a book of village stories by Melchior Meyer, which has just been published in Berlin. The Rics is a district of Suabia, and the birthplace of the author, who has depicted the habits of life and ways of thinking of the simple peasants of his native land in a very beautiful and poetical manner. Herr Meyer shows himself a master, both in his humorous and pathetic descriptions, and comes before the public, if not a rival, at least a worthy fellow-labourer of Berthold Auerbach, on his own ground.

An interesting work, entitled 'Russia's Dénouement,' brought down to the peace of March 6th, 1856, by Adolph Bock, has just been published at Leipsic.

A treaty for the mutual protection of literary and artistic property, between France and the free city of Hamburg, has just been promulgated by the French Government.

According to a Milan newspaper, the Rev. Father Secchi, Director of the Observatory of Rome, has succeeded in taking photographs of the moon, and amongst them one in which the mouth of the volcano Copernicus is distinctly represented.

FINE ARTS.

Analysis of Ornament. The Characteristics of Style: an Introduction to the Study of the History of Ornamental Art. By Ralph N. Wornum. Chapman and Hall.

MR. WORNUM's name is familiar to the public as that of an art-lecturer, an art-editor, and an art-prizeholder. The new National Gallery catalogue which has appeared under his auspices is a model of excellent arrangement and judiciously selected information. The present volume occupies an intermediate position between the essay which obtained the prize at the Exhibition of 1851, and the series of lectures delivered by the author in the Government Schools of Design. We cannot expect to meet with much that is new in a treatise of this character. The leading principles of the art of ornamentation have been again laid down and illustrated, with, perhaps, some novelty of phrase, but necessarily with little variety of subject matter. No other writer, however, has reduced his subject to more manageable dimensions, or stated its divisions with more simplicity and clearness than Mr. Wornum. It is essentially an elementary treatise, presenting the leading points of the history in clear and luminous outlines to the eye of the inexperienced reader. He also makes some approaches towards the establishment of a theory of ornamentation, which shall be abstract, universal, absolute, and in relation to which all so-called style will be concrete, particular, and accidental. He says:—

"The principles of harmony, time, or rhythm, and melody, are well defined in music, and indisputable; many men of many generations have devoted their entire lives to the development of these principles, and they are known. In ornament they are not known, and perhaps not recognised even as unknown quantities, because as yet no man has ever devoted himself to their elimination; though many ancient and middle-age designers have evidently had a true perception of them."

The distinction between ornamental and fine art is thus clearly laid down:—

"The ornamental principle of symmetry may be introduced into a picture, but it is far from being essential to it; and when this principle is introduced, which it often is, the picture really becomes an ornamental design. This is the character of nearly all pictures in the earlier epochs of art, and they were generally parts of ornamental schemes.

"Any picture, whatever the subject, which is

composed merely on principles of symmetry and contrast becomes an ornament, and any ornamental design in which these two principles have been made subservient to imitation or natural arrangement has departed from the province of ornament into that of the picture or the model, whichever it may be. And in nearly all designs of this kind, applied to useful purposes, you frustrate the very principle of nature, upon which you found your theory, when you represent a natural form in a natural manner, and yet apply it to uses with which it has, in nature, no affinity whatever.

"In all cases where elaborate works of Fine Art are introduced as enrichments of an ornamental scheme—as sculpture in the pediment of a Greek temple, or a picture in the panel of a wall—it is only in the general form and arrangement that they share in the ornamental effect; they are no longer ornaments when examined in detail, but independent works of Fine Art."

Proceeding upon these simple principles, Mr. Wornum observes that shape and contrast, or, in other words, "effect," is the one thing to be studied in the construction of all good designs. In similar terms he insists upon the subordination of ornament to the peculiar uses of the thing to be ornamented, and condemns those instances in which the natural objects are so mismanaged as to become the principal, as where a gas jet is made to issue from a flower, a basket perched on an animal's head is made to hold water, a small table bell is constructed of imitative leaves. Symmetry he also enlarges upon as one of the great fundamental laws of ornament, essential as it is to our very notions of individuality as well as of shapelessness. Finally, contrast, repetition, and series, are stated to be the whole grammar of ornament. These first principles have been variously stated and extensively illustrated, not without some repetition and retrogression, to suit the requirements of a series of lectures of which these chapters are a concise abstract, but on the whole with admirable clearness of idea and precision of statement.

The number of periods into which Mr. Wornum divides the whole history of art is nine. Three are ancient—the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman; three mediæval—the Byzantine, the Saracenic, and the Gothic; and three modern—the Renaissance, the Cinquecento and the Louis Quatorze. These grand divisions are of course open to a very extensive subdivision. Under the Egyptian is classed its cognate development among the Jews, the Assyrians, and the Persians—Hindoo, and other Eastern styles being omitted entirely from the classification. The Greek embraces every variety, from the earliest Doric to the latest Alexandrian. The Roman style has been treated with unusual consideration by the author, and has been illustrated by some very fine specimens of friezes and scrolls. The Byzantine style, in a similar manner, has been sketched in all its varieties of Romanesque, Lombard, Sicilian, and Norman. The rise of the Saracenic style, being a development of Byzantine under the conditions of the Mohammedan religion, which condemned the representation of every living thing, animal or plant, is well described, and its value as a source of some of our best conventional designs clearly pointed out. The Gothic is too familiar to every reader to need any new description. Finally, the distinctions are pointed out between the different periods of the Renaissance—viz., the Trecento and the Quattrocento; a separate class

being devoted to the Cinquecento, and a last chapter to the Louis Quatorze, with its subdivisions of Louis Quinze and Rococo. On the subject of the Cinquecento, a style which still retains a powerful sway in matters of ornament, though the architectural productions of a similar class have met with extensive condemnation of late, we cite the following summary:—

"The Cinquecento may be considered the culminating style in ornamental art, as presenting the most perfect forms and the most pleasing varieties, nature and art vieing with each other in their efforts to attract and gratify the eye. It appeals only to the sense of beauty. All its efforts are directly made to attain the most attractive effects, without any intent to lead the mind to an ulterior end, as is the case with the Byzantine and other symbolic styles. The Cinquecento forms are supposed to be symbols of beauty alone; and it is a remarkable concession to the ancients, that the moderns, to attain this result, were compelled to recur to their works; and it is only now in the contemplation of this consummate style, that the term Renaissance becomes quite intelligible. The Renaissance, or rebirth of ornament, is accomplished in the Cinquecento; still the term is not altogether ill appropriated to the earlier styles, because these were really the stepping-stones to the Cinquecento; and, as already explained, in them, also, the æsthetic was substituted for the symbolic. The principles, therefore, were identical, though, from imperfect apprehension, elements strange to the classical period were generally admitted; it was a revival of principle, though not of element.

"The Cinquecento very generally pervaded manufactures for a time in France as well as Italy, though for a much shorter period than its great beauties and applicability would seem to justify. The arms and armour, and the pottery or majolica ware of the time, afford some of the finest examples of the style.

"It was, however, not long successfully pursued; it appears to be too exact in its details, and too comprehensive in its range of elements, for the ordinary grasp of the decorator, whether from the kingdoms of nature, or the realms of art, poetry, and history; every form being excluded having neither wit nor beauty to recommend it. It required too much from the designer's powers, for, besides a familiarity with the art of classic antiquity, it exacted a considerable acquaintance with the figure, as well as a mastery over the animal and vegetable forms generally.

"Accordingly, already in the sixteenth century, ornamental art fell back to what it was before that time; and from the middle of the sixteenth century, as illustrated by the works of Alessandro Vittoria, Nicola dei Conti, Alfonso Alberghetti, and Benvenuto Cellini, we again find the promiscuous mixture of forms of all kinds, with a prominence of the cartouche, as in the ordinary Renaissance, which, from its far less definite character, gave greater liberty to the artist, in accordance with his own vague notions of variety, the attainment of which seems now, and for a long period, to have usurped every other purpose."

As an illustration of the incalculable value of good ornament when combined with constructive skill, and applied to a favourable material, the following sketch of the rise of Samos well deserves attention:—

"The ancient prosperity of the Samians is a remarkable instance of the great national benefit to be derived from the judicious application of art to manufactures, and is worthy the emulation of their modern British competitors. The small island of Samos, by its potteries alone, carried on an important trade with all the great cities of the Greek and Roman empires, and thus was enabled to compete in splendour and luxury with the greatest states of the ancient world. Herodotus (iv. 152) speaks of the unparalleled fortune of a Samian

merchant. It was the first Greek state that attained celebrity in the arts. Its temple of Juno, the famous *Heræum*, was perhaps the most celebrated art-repository of antiquity, and was itself a work of extraordinary grandeur. The same Greek historian (iii. 60) speaks of it as the largest temple he ever saw, though it was constructed entirely of marble. The workers in metal and the painters were equal in renown to the sculptors and architects of Samos. All this magnificence was but the fruit of its industrial ingenuity, its skilful ship-building, its enterprising commerce, its matchless potteries. The skill of its potters made the very soil they trod upon more precious than gold. This earthenware of Samos carried its commerce over every sea, to every port, until its merchants became princes, and this small island-state was conspicuous among the richest nations of the world. It was this distinction, this political pre-eminence, which excited the jealousy of its more powerful neighbours: and with its freedom, its commerce and its prosperity declined together.

"The sun still shines on the fruitful valleys of Samos, and it still abounds in the valuable clay of which its ancient potteries were manufactured; but its population has declined into a mere scattered and rude peasantry: its potters have departed; the genial clay without the skilful hand to fashion it is of little avail.

"Such was Samos when it directed its energies to the arts; such it is now that all cultivation of art has ceased. It was but the judicious application of art to industry that made this small Levantine island once the illustrious rival of great empires."

The engravings, which are very numerous, and some of them of a high degree of excellence, as, for instance, a sketch of the Ruins of Philo, p. 39, a long Louis Quatorze scroll, and many others, do the utmost credit to the female wood engraving class at Marlborough House, by whom they have been executed. Works of this nature appeal more strongly to the reader through the medium of the illustrations than of the text; and in this instance both have combined to render a useful handbook an object of much interest and beauty.

A sale of the large and interesting collection of ancient and modern engravings formed by the late Henry Munn, Esq., took place last week at the room of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Among the works were fine specimens of the older masters—Zoan Andrea, Sandro Botticelli, Baldini, the two Campagnolas, Dominic and Julio, Jerome Mocetto, Mantegna, and others. Of the works of Marc Antonio Raimondi and his followers there were many specimens, and also fine works of Albert Durer, Lucas Van Leyden, and other early German masters. Among the modern engravings was a complete set of the works of Sir Robert Strange, and some fine proofs by Woollett, Sharp, and other English engravers. We give the prices fetched by a few of the rarer and more valuable works: Zoan Andrea—allegorical subject of *Ignorance*, 13*l.* 13*s.*; *Nymphs Dancing*, 10*l.*; an anonymous *Hercules and Anteus*, after the style of De Bressia, 9*l.* 15*s.* Botticelli—*The Assumption of the Virgin*, very rare and fine impression, 25*l.* Brixianus—*The Entombment*, an injured copy, 9*l.* D. Campagnola—*The Concert in a Landscape*, after Giorgione, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Albert Durer—*St. Anthony seated Reading*, 3*l.* 10*s.*; *St. Hubert*, 2*l.* 11*s.*; *The Nativity*, 2*l.* 2*s.*; *Virgin and Child*, 2*l.* 15*s.*; *Temperance*, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; *The Knight and Death*, 14*l.* 10*s.* Lucas Van Leyden—*Ether before Ahasuerus*, 12*l.* 5*s.*; *Mars and Venus*, 6*l.* 6*s.*; *The Promenade*, 3*l.* 18*s.* The master who marked P. P.—*La Puissance d'Amour*, 23*l.* 10*s.* And. Mantegna—*Virgin and Child*, 18*l.* 18*s.*; *Beast of an Old Man*, 9*l.* Marc Antonio Raimondi—*Martha and Mary*, 8*l.* 5*s.*; *St. Cecilia*, 14*l.*; *Martyrdom of St. Lawrence*, 12*l.* 5*s.*; *The Rape of Helen*, 5*l.* 10*s.* Sir R. Strange—*Charles I. with*

the Horse, after Vandyck, proof with open letters, 5l.; *Henrietta Maria*, proof before letters, 2l.; *Venus blinding Cupid*, proof before letters, 4l. 16s.; *Holy Family*, after Correggio, and *St. Cecilia*, after Raphael, a pair, 3l. 7s. J. Martin's Illustrations of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' 24 proofs, 1l. 9s. Sharp's *The Holy Family*, after Sir J. Reynolds, 1l. 13s.

Mr. Hogrth, of the Haymarket, has at present on view a series of photographic subjects, including views of the well-known Egyptian monuments, and other scenes of interest in Nubia, and the adjoining countries. The pictures were taken on the spot by Mr. Murray, engineer to Saïd Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt. These valuable memorials of celebrated objects have been made with great technical skill, and are of the highest importance, not only as pictorial subjects, but as infallible guides to the true character of some of the most interesting records of ancient civilization in the world.

There is now being exhibited in the studio of Herr Fernkorn, an Austrian sculptor, a model of a very fine equestrian statue, in plaster of Paris. The Grand-Duke Charles of Austria is the subject of the work, and the treatment of the horse is very clever and spirited. The group is twenty-three feet high, and with the pedestal will be nearly fifty. The duke sits upon a charger in the attitude of springing forward, waving in his right hand a flag, by which he is supposed to lead on impetuously to victory a battalion which had already been broken. The group rests entirely for support on the hind feet of the horse. The artist has spent two years in modelling the work, and is now rewarded by the universal approbation of all who have seen it. Artists, as well as amateurs, give it the highest praise for its careful modelling, finish of execution, and the boldness of the conception.

Herr von Thile, the Prussian ambassador at Rome, on the occasion of leaving that city for Berlin, was intrusted by Cornelius with a beautiful water-colour painting for the Prince of Prussia. It will be in the recollection of the readers of the 'Literary Gazette,' that two years ago the Düsseldorf artists presented the Prince with an album of their own drawings, and to Cornelius, as the oldest of them, they entrusted the painting of the frontispiece. The present drawing is the result; it represents Hagen listening to the Niebelungen, Albert, the dwarf, bearing the heavy treasures, which are received from him by fishwives, and the melancholy Lörlei, sitting with her siren's harp, her eyes wild and strangely beautiful. On the opposite side the majestic deity of the Rhine, the river god pours forth his abundant streams from an urn. The album was presented at the silver wedding of the Prince, and the title-page is worthy of the great artist who has executed it.

An equestrian statue, of colossal size, of Washington, which has been cast some few weeks, is now being exhibited to the public in Munich. It was modelled by Crawford, the American sculptor, and though hardly to be placed in competition with the masterpieces of Thorwaldsen and Rauch, as some enthusiastic admirers have injudiciously done, is still a work of great merit. There is, perhaps, not sufficient dignity in the expression in the face of the patriot. The casting was most successful.

Fifteen of the finest pictures of the celebrated Manfredi collection, in Venice, have just been purchased by an Englishman, and forwarded to London. The Austrian connoisseurs are very indignant at their Government not taking means to secure that the rest of the collection may not follow in the same way.

A picture which was lately purchased at an auction in Lisle by Monsieur Dufentrelle, assistant librarian of the public library, for the small sum of forty francs, has turned out to be a Vandyck of great value. It will require considerable cleaning, and some slight restoration.

From Italy we learn that an original sketch of a Holy Family, painted by Raphael for Francis the First of France, has just been discovered in Florence. The possessor of this treasure is an Italian refugee.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE most crowded house of the season was collected in Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday night, to witness the appearance of Mademoiselle Wagner in *Tancredi*. Her reputation in this performance had evidently created the highest curiosity; and although the libretto affords none of those opportunities for the display of the performer's powers as an actress which are presented by the *Romeo*, it was anticipated that the representation would lift the part into an importance in that respect which it had not acquired in other hands. In this expectation the public were certainly not disappointed. The appearance and bearing of Mdlle. Wagner throughout realized a picture of the old chivalry such as the lyric stage has rarely produced. The grace and beauty of her action, aided by a figure which appeared to the utmost advantage in the picturesque costume of the crusader, elicited enthusiastic admiration. Again and again she was called before the curtain to receive tributes of applause; indeed, this testimony to her merits was so frequently renewed that she seemed at last to become a little weary of her honours. It is impossible to banish in such a part as *Tancredi*, the associations with which its music is connected in the memory of all opera-goers; and these recollections cannot be favourable to any new aspirant, however great may be her pretensions. That Mdlle. Wagner should have achieved so signal a success in the character is, therefore, all the more creditable to her talents. If, however, we prefer her *Romeo*, it is because it brings out, with more striking effect, that combination of musical and dramatic skill which is Mdlle. Wagner's distinguishing excellence.

In Donizetti's *L'Elisir d'Amore*, at the Royal Italian Opera this week, a new tenor, Signor Neribaldi, has taken the part of *Nemorino*, and made a very promising début. The *Doctor Dulcamara* of Ronconi, the *Elvira* of Bosio, and the *Belcore* of Tagliafico, are well known, and the opera was given in excellent style throughout. The *Puritani* and *Otello* are the other operas from the old repertoire which have been produced at the Lyceum, but there has not been anything in the performances to call for special notice.

The Viennese musical critics speak with high praise of a new opera, called *Guido and Ginevra*, the first composition of a Signor Tomasi. He has selected the same subject, and given the same name to his work as Monsieur Halévy, with whose opera it must not be confounded, and has himself written the libretto. Signor Tomasi is the only son of the Neapolitan minister, and though appearing now for the first time before the public as a musical composer, is still not unknown to fame; he has already gained two academic prizes for paintings of merit, and has achieved considerable reputation as a sculptor.

Monsieur Nikolai Makaroff, a musical amateur in St. Petersburg, who devotes his attention principally to the guitar, has just offered two prizes, one of 200 silver roubles, and one of 125, for the best compositions for that instrument, and similar sums as prizes for the best constructed guitars, which must be large, of full size, and with ten strings. The compositions and instruments for competition must be forwarded before the end of October, 1856, addressed to the Imperial Russian Embassy in Brussels.

A quarrel has just taken place between Herr Bott, the second Capelmeister at Cassel, and the Elector of Hesse, which has ended in the resignation of the former. It is to be hoped that this will procure us in England the pleasure of hearing Bott, who ranks as the best of Spohr's pupils, and promises to be one of the most remarkable violin players of the day. He possesses all the peculiar excellences of the school of which his great master Spohr may be said to be the founder. Herr Bott is not known to the musical world merely from his extraordinary execution on his instrument; he has composed an opera which has been performed with great success, and has been pronounced by compe-

tent judges both original and clever at the same time, without aiming at effects by exaggeration and noise, a course unfortunately too frequently adopted by composers of our present generation. There was a rumour that Spohr, the first Capelmeister of the Cassel theatre, had been dismissed from his office, but this is very improbable; the Elector is bound by contract to give Spohr a large (for Germany) retiring pension, and as the present Elector is as mean and parsimonious as he is tyrannical and oppressive, it is very unlikely that he will part with his venerable 'Capelmeister' until he has got out of him all the work he possibly can.

At the Haymarket, on Wednesday, a new play by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, *Second Love*, was produced on the occasion of the benefit of Miss Reynolds, whose representation of the principal character contributed much to the success of the piece. The repetition of the play was announced for Monday evening. A more fair judgment of its merits can be given after a second performance, the laudatory reports of benefit nights being more suited for newspaper notices than for a literary record.

Mr. Emery had a benefit-night this week, previous to his quitting the company at the Olympic, of which he has been a most useful member in several classes of characters, especially the stupid old man—a personation which, on the proverbial principle that "it takes a wise man to make a fool," Mr. Emery manages better than any actor now on the stage, except it be Mr. Frank Matthews.

Mr. Barney Williams, at the Adelphi, has appeared in another of the characters with which Power and Hudson have made the town familiar—*Paddy O'Rafferty*, in the two-act comedy, *Born to Good Luck*. Mr. Williams delivers a rich full brogue in more measured tones than the Milesian dialect of the stage is commonly heard, and his active figure and good singing voice fit him well for the characters which he undertakes. His acting has a style of its own, as different from the refined humour of Power, as from the merry boisterousness of Hudson. A touch of Yankee cunning is mixed up with the Irish fun of Barney Williams. The performances of Mrs. Barney Williams continue to afford much amusement.

A new tragedy, called *Narciss*, by Brachvogel, is creating a perfect *furor* in Berlin. No play has for years had a success to compare with it; it has already been produced twelve nights in a very short space of time. The scene is laid in France, in the time of Louis the Fifteenth, and the principal characters are Madame de Pompadour and the Duc de Choiseul. *Narciss*, the hero of the story, is by a poetic licence introduced as the first husband of Madame de Pompadour, who loved her passionately, and was beloved, until, tempted by ambition, she ran away with another man. By this act his life was embittered and his happiness destroyed. His course was now downward; he became by turns actor and author, and at last reached the lowest stage of misery and poverty. At this time his history becomes known to one of the ladies at the court, who uses it as a means to wreak her vengeance on Madame de Pompadour. She introduces him to court as an actor, in some private theatricals at which her rival is present. The *dénouement* is finely conceived, and worked out with great dramatic power. *Narciss* upbraids his early love with her cruel desertion, and she, overcome by the mingled emotions of shame, pity, rage, and remorse, is overpowered by her feelings, and carried away in a dying state. The situations throughout are effective without being overstrained; the sentiments are high, the characters skilfully handled, and the language good. Herr Brachvogel was so nervous about his play, and so little self-appreciating, that soon after he sent his manuscript to the theatre for approval he wrote begging to have it returned; it was, however, too late, his work had been accepted, and was already in rehearsal. It was received on the stage with unbounded applause, and promises to have an unparalleled success.

Although this is the 'dead season' at Paris, not fewer than four theatres in that city have within the last few days ventured to bring out new pieces:—the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, the *Fils de la Nuit*, in five acts and eight tableaux, by M. Victor Séjour, who is not unknown to fame; the Gaité, a fairy piece in five acts and ten tableaux, called *L'Oiseau Bleu*, by M. Michel Masson; the Vaudeville, a piece in three acts, *Les Amours Forcés*, a not very agreeable picture of a certain species of Parisian manners; and the Théâtre du Cirque, a terrible melodrama in five acts, called *Les Frères de la Côte*, taken from a popular novel of that name of E. Gonzalès.

The chief magistrate of Munich has ordered to be inserted in the front of the house in which Mozart composed the opera of *Idomeneus*, a tablet commemorating the event.

Lucile Grahn was married a short time ago to Herr Young, a singer engaged in the royal theatre in Munich.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 2nd.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Professor Owen, F.R.S., 'On the Ruminant Quadrupeds and the Aboriginal Cattle of Britain.' The speaker introduced the subject of the Ruminant order of quadrupeds, and the source of our domesticated species, by some general remarks upon the classification of the class *Mammalia*, and on the characters of the great natural group defined by Ray and Linnaeus as the *Ungulata*, or hoofed mammalia. These are divisible into two natural and parallel orders, having respectively the *Anoplotherium* and *Palæotherium* as their types, which genera, as far as geological researches have yet extended, were the first, or amongst the earliest, representatives of the *Ungulata* on this planet. The brilliant researches by Baron Cuvier, the founder of palæontological science, and the reconstructor of those primeval hoofed animals, from fragmentary fossil remains in the gypsum quarries at Montmartre, were alluded to. Diagrams of the entire skeletons of the *Anoplotherium* and *palæotherium* were referred to, in illustration of their dental and osteological peculiarities. The *Anoplotherium*, with the typical dentition of

incisors $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, premolars $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$, molars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ = 44,

had all its teeth of the same length, and in a continuous unbroken series: this character is peculiar to man in the existing creation. The *palæotherium*, with the same dental formula as the *Anoplotherium*, had the canines longer than the other teeth, and developed into sharp-pointed weapons; necessitating a break in the dental series to receive their summits in closing the mouth. The *Anoplotherium* had nineteen vertebrae between the neck and sacrum, viz., thirteen dorsal and six lumbar. The *palæotherium* had sixteen dorsal and seven lumbar vertebrae. The *Anoplotherium* had a femur with two trochanters, and the fore-part of the ankle-bone, called "astragalus," divided in two equal facets. Its hoofs formed a symmetrical pair on each foot. Cuvier has very justly inferred that its stomach must have been complex, and probably, in some respects, like that of the camel or peccari. The *palæotherium* had a femur with three trochanters, an astragalus with its fore-part unequally divided, and hoofs, three in number, on each foot. It most probably had a simple stomach, like the tapir and rhinoceros, which, amongst existing animals, most nearly resemble that extinct primitive hoofed quadruped, with toes in uneven number. Every species of ungulate mammal with an uneven number of hoofs or toes, that has been introduced into this planet since the eocene tertiary period, whether it have one hoof on each foot, as in the horse, three as in the rhinoceros, or five as in the elephant, resembles the *palæotherium* in having more than nineteen dorso-lumbar vertebrae, which vertebrae also differ in number in different genera;

twenty-two, e.g. in the rhinoceros, twenty-three in the mastodon; twenty-seven in the hyrax. The typical pachyderms, with an odd number of hoofs, have also three trochanters on the femur, the fore-part of the astragalus unequally divided, and the pattern of the grinding surface of the molar teeth unsymmetrical, and usually crossed by oblique enamel ridges. All the existing odd-toed or perissodactyle mammals have a simple stomach, and a vast and complex cecum; the horned species have either a single horn, or two odd horns, one behind the other on the middle line of the head, as, e.g., in the one-horned and two-horned rhinoceroses. Every species of ungulate animal with hoofs in even number, whether two on each foot, as in the giraffe and camel, or four on each foot, as in the hippopotamus, resembles the *Anoplotherium* in having nineteen dorso-lumbar vertebrae, neither more nor less; in having two trochanters on the femur, in having the fore-part of the astragalus equally divided, and in having the pattern of the grinding surface of the molar teeth more or less symmetrical. The horned species have the horns in one pair, or two pairs. All have the stomach more or less complex, and the cecum small and simple. In the hog the gastric complexity is least displayed; but in the peccari the stomach has three compartments; and in the hippopotamus it is still more complex. But the most complex and peculiar form of stomach is that which enables the animal to "chew the cud," or submit the aliment to a second mastication, characteristic of the large group of even-hoofed *Ungulata*, called "*Ruminantia*." These timid quadrupeds have many natural enemies; and if they had been compelled to submit each mouthful of grass to the full extent of mastication which its digestion requires, before it was swallowed, the grazing ruminant would have been exposed a long time in the open prairie or savannah, before it had filled its stomach. Its chances of escaping a carnivorous enemy would have been in a like degree diminished. But by the peculiar structure of the ruminating stomach, the grass can be swallowed as quickly as it is cropped, and be stowed away in a large accessory receptacle, called the "rumen," or first cavity of the stomach; and this bag being filled, the ruminant can retreat to the covert, and lie down in a safe hiding-place to remasticate its food at leisure. The modifications of the dentition, oesophagus, and stomach, by which the digestion in the *Ruminantia* is carried out, were described and illustrated by diagrams. The speaker next treated of the various kinds of horns and antlers; the manner of growth, shedding, renewal, and annual modifications of the deciduous horns, the peculiarities of the persistent horns, the mechanism of the cloven foot, and the provision for maintaining the hoofs in a healthy condition, were pointed out. The following were the chief varieties of the ruminating stomach. In the small musk-deer (*Tragulus*), there are three cavities, with a small intercommunication canal between the second and last cavity; the "paletterium," or third cavity, in the normal ruminating stomach, being absent. This cavity is likewise absent in the camel-tribe, which have the cells of the second cavity greatly enlarged, and have also accessory groups of similar cells developed from the rumen, or first cavity. These cells can contain several gallons of water. The relation of this modification, and of the hump or humps on the back, to the peculiar geographical position of the camel-tribe, was pointed out. The modifications of the ruminating stomach, the discovery of rudimentary teeth in the embryo *Ruminantia*, which teeth (upper incisors and canines) have been supposed to characterize the pachyderms; the occurrence of another alleged pachydermal character, viz., the divided metacarpus and metatarsus in the fetus or young of all ruminants, and its persistence in the existing *Moschus aquaticus*, and in a fossil species of antelope; the absence of cotyledons in the chorion of the camel-tribe, with the retention of some incisors as well as canines in the upper jaw of that tribe; the ascertained amount of visceral and osteological conformity of the supposed circumscribed order *Rumi-*

nantia, with the other artiodactyle (even-toed) ungulata; above all, the number of lost links in that interesting chain which have now been restored from the ruins of former habitable surfaces of the earth—all these and other similar facts have concurred in establishing different views of the nature and value of the ruminant order from those entertained by Cuvier, and the majority of systematic naturalists up to 1840. Thus instead of viewing the *Anoplotherium* as a pachyderm, the speaker, having regard to the small size of its upper incisors and canines, to the retention of the individuality of its two chief metacarpal and metatarsal bones, and to the non-development of horns at any period of life, would regard it rather as resembling an overgrown embryo-ruminant—of a ruminant in which growth had proceeded with arrest of development. The ordinal characters of the *Anoplotherium* are those of the *Artiodactyla*. On the other hand, instead of viewing the horse as being next of kin to the camel, or as marking the transition from the pachyderms to the ruminants, the speaker had been led by considerations of its third trochanter, its astragalus, its simple stomach, and enormous sacculated cecum, the *palæotherian* type of the grinding surface of the molars, and the excessive number of the dorso-lumbar vertebrae, to the conviction of the essential affinities of the *Equidae* with other perissodactyles (odd-toed hoofed beasts). The primitive types of both odd-toed and even-toed ungulates occur in the eocene tertiary deposits: the earliest forms of the ruminant modification of the *Artiodactyla* appear in the miocene strata. The fossil remains of the aboriginal cattle of Britain have been found in the newer pliocene strata, in drift gravels, in brick-earth deposits, and in bone-caves. Two of these ancient cattle (*Bovidae*) were of gigantic size, with immense horns; one was a true bison (*Bison priscus*), the other a true ox (*Bos primigenius*); contemporary with these was a smaller species of short-horned ox (*Bos longifrons*), and a buffalo, apparently identical in species with the Arctic musk-buffalo (*Bubalus*, or *Ovibos*, *moschatus*). The small ox (*Bos longifrons*) is that which the aboriginal natives of Britain would be most likely to succeed in taming. They possessed domesticated cattle (*pecora*) when Caesar invaded Britain. The cattle of the mountain fastnesses to which the Celtic population retreated before the Romans, viz., the Welsh "runt" and Highland "kylae," most resemble in size and cranial characters the pleistocene (*Bos longifrons*). Prof. Owen, therefore, regards the *Bos longifrons*, and not the gigantic *Bos primigenius*, as the source of part of our domestic cattle. From the analogy of colonists of the present day he proceeded to argue that the Romans would import their own tamed cattle to their colonial settlements in Britain. The domesticated cattle of the Romans, Greeks, and Egyptians bore the nearest affinity to the Brahminy variety of cattle in India. As the domestic cattle imported by the Spaniards into South America have, in many localities, reverted to a wild state, so the speaker believed that the half-wild races of white cattle in Chillingham Park, and a few other preserves in Britain, were descended from introduced domesticated cattle. The size of the dew-lap, and an occasional rudiment of the hump in these white cattle, as well as the approximation to the light grey colour characteristic of the Brahminy race, seemed to point to their primitive oriental source. But the speaker could not regard the pure white colour as natural to a primitive wild stock of oxen. It is now maintained by careful destruction of all piebald calves that are produced by the so-preserved half-wild breeds. If the blood of any of the aboriginal cattle, contemporary with the mammoth and hairy rhinoceros, still flowed in the veins of any of our domesticated races, he thought it would be that of the *Bos longifrons* transmitted through the short-horned or hornless varieties of the oxen of the mountains of Wales and Scotland. In conclusion the speaker referred to the subjoined table of the classification of recent and extinct hoofed quadrupeds, as indicative of the progressive extinction of those forms of *Ungulata* least likely to

be of use to man, and of the substitution of the ruminant forms, which, from the perfect digestion of their food, elaborate from it] the most sapid and nutritious kinds of flesh.

UNGULATA.	
Typica.	
ARTIODACTYLA*	PERISSODACTYLA†
Anoplotherium	Palaeotherium
Chalicotherium	Paloplotherium
Dichobune	Lophiodon
Cainotherium	Coryphodon
Poebrotherium	Tapirus†
Xiphodon	Macrauchenia
Moschus†	Hippotherium
Antelope	Equus
Ovis	Elasmotherium
Bos	Hyrax
Cervus	Rhinoceros
Camelopardalis	Acerotherium.
Camelus	
Auchenia	
Meryotherium	
Merycopotamus	
Hippopotamus	
Dichodon	
Hyracotherium	
Hypocampus	
Anthracootherium	
Hippohyus	
Choeropotamus	
Dicotyles	
Phacochoerus	
Sus	
Aberrantia.	
TOXODONTIA	SIRENIA
Toxodon	Manatus
Nesodon.	Halimacore
	Rytina
PROBOSCIDA	Halitherium
Elephas	Prorastomus.
Mastodon	
Dinotherium.	

GEOLOGICAL.—June 18th.—Sir C. Lyell, Vice-President, in the chair. 1. 'On the Correlation of the Middle Eocene Tertiaries of England, France, and Belgium.' By J. Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S., Treas. G.S. In a former paper the author had shown the correlation of the strata beneath the Bracklesham series in England, the Calcaire grossier and Lits Coquilliers in France, and the Upper Ypresian system in Belgium, and which he had proposed to designate as the "London Tertiary Group," from the circumstance of these strata attaining the largest and most distinct development in the English area. In the present paper Mr. Prestwich entered into an account of the structures of the deposits next above. In France this is the Calcaire grossier, which the French geologists have divided into four stages:—1. A lower one of green sands, with few fossils; 2. A middle one, of a calcareous freestone, abounding in marine organic remains (Grignon, Courtaignon, and other celebrated localities being in beds of this zone); 3. An upper division of harder and more flaggy calcareous rock, rich in *Miliolites* and *Cerithium*, mixed with a few freshwater shells and the remains of plants and land animals; and 4. A series of white and light green marls, apparently of freshwater origin. Each division attains at places a thickness of thirty to forty feet, but the lower ones are thickest in the centre and west of the Paris basin; whilst the upper ones, on the contrary, are thickest to the eastward. The total thickness of the deposit, therefore, rarely at any one place exceeds 100 feet, whilst the Upper Bracklesham series, with which it corresponds, is more than 500 feet thick. This difference the author attributed to a more rapid subsidence of the English area than of the French at that geological period. This he showed was accompanied by more marine conditions pervading all through the English deposit, and by the continuance throughout of the same green sands which in France were confined to the lower division. That the whole series was, however, synchronous with the Calcaire grossier he considered proved, by the circumstance that, although the freshwater beds which existed in France did not extend to this country, yet the organic remains of some of the beds of the Bracklesham series gave evidence of one upper division

higher than the beds with the *Venericardia planicosta* and *Cerithium giganteum* of Bracklesham, for at the latter place the proportion of shells ranging up into the overlying Barton series was 30 to 100, whereas in some beds recently discovered by Mr. F. Edwards at Bramshaw, and apparently at the top of the Bracklesham series, the proportion is 46 to 100. The middle beds of the Bracklesham series show the closest affinity with the middle Calcaire grossier, although there are only 140 species in common. The lowest division of this series is more fossiliferous in England than in France, showing a closer relation (43 to 100) with the underlying beds than does the mass of the Calcaire grossier, in which the proportion is as 28 to 100. The total number of molluscs in the Calcaire grossier of the Oise is 651, and in the Bracklesham series of Hampshire 368. Above this zone is the series of the Grès Moyen in France and Barton clays in England. Owing to the number of Calcaire grossier fossils which had been found at Barton, these beds had been considered synchronous with the Calcaire grossier, a view which the author himself had formerly adopted with reserve. Seeing, however, that the Bracklesham series probably represented all the divisions of the Calcaire grossier, and that the distinction between the Bracklesham and Barton series was of equal value to that between the Calcaire grossier and the Sables moyens, the author now correlated the Barton clays with the Sables moyens, as suggested by M. Graves, M. Dumont, Sir Charles Lyell, and M. Hébert. He, however, alluded to the difficulty of doing this upon the evidence of any small number of organic remains, or even of a few species considered characteristic in one area; and he showed that in the Barton clay itself, although there were many Grès moyen species (63), still there were a greater number of Calcaire grossier species (69). In the same way in the Laekenian system of Belgium, which overlaid the Bruxellian system (the equivalent of the Calcaire grossier), there are forty-five Calcaire grossier and Bracklesham sand species, and only forty-four Barton and Grès moyen species. But Mr. Prestwich showed that, taking the per-centage of species which range from the lower to the higher series, each area offered nearly an equal amount of distinction, as out of 100 species of the lower series there are in England 30, in France 35, and in Belgium 32, which range upwards. Mr. Prestwich mentioned that M. Graves had recognised several well-known Barton species, such as the *Voluta depauperata*, *V. altila*, *Oliva Branderi*, *Conus scabriusculus*, &c., in the Sables moyens of the Oise. The total number of the Sables moyens species is 377, and of the Barton clays 252. These series the author proposed to term the "Paris Tertiary Group" (its lower part), as the several members of it were more complete in France than in England, and contained a richer and better preserved fauna. This Paris group forms the great Nummulitic zone. Hitherto none of these Rhizopoda have been found in the London group. The author concluded with some general observations on the extent of the ancient seas and the position of the dry land, and took occasion to observe on the fact, that although the several deposits in each country were so rich in organic remains, yet so small a proportion of them should have hitherto been identified as common to the several areas. Nevertheless the same genera prevailed, and the relative number of species of each genus was generally tolerably well maintained. He hoped, therefore, that palaeontologists would, in cases where there was now good reason to believe the strata to be synchronous, inquire into the extent of variation which the same species might undergo in areas where the sea had presented such different conditions of depth, mineral composition of seabottom, &c. A certain number of peculiar species must necessarily result from such different conditions, but the author considered it probable that the same causes would lead to the existence of such marked varieties as might, viewing each area separately and independently, cause some varieties to assume the permanence and importance of

specific differences. Until the exact synchronism of any deposit is established, the palaeontologist cannot always fully take these causes in consideration, and many admirable monographs on Tertiary fossils have necessarily been founded, in a great measure, upon the differences actually apparent and persistent in the several areas. Mr. Prestwich stated that it was his intention to continue this inquiry at a future period, and to examine into the correlation of the freshwater and fluviatile series overlying the Barton clay on the Hampshire coast and in the Isle of Wight.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—July 7th.—W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Mr. Douglas exhibited bred specimens of *Lamprosepta Verhulstella* and *Buccalatrix maritima* from Brighton; also two new British Tineæ, *Laverna Raschkiella*, and *L. conturbatella*, both taken at Box Hill by Mr. F. O. Standish. Mr. Stevens exhibited a living specimen of *Lebia cruz-minor*, and specimens of *Adgestis Bennettii*, bred from larvae described at the last meeting of the Society; also a pair of *Heterogena asellus* lately taken in the New Forest by Mr. C. Turner. Mr. Stevens also exhibited some beautiful Lepidoptera from Ega on the Amazon, including *Papilio Bolivar*, and fine species of *Charaxes*, *Leptalis*, &c. Mr. Bowring exhibited some remarkable insects from Hongkong and Java, and made some interesting communications on their habits. Mr. A. F. Sheppard exhibited a specimen of *Gastropacha micofolia* from Channosh Chase. Mr. Wilkinson exhibited *Opadia funebrana*, and some living specimens of *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, one of the West Indian Fire-flies, which had recently arrived from Cuba; the luminosity of these insects excited much attention. Mr. Baly exhibited specimens of eight species of *Cryptocephalus* taken this season, including *C. nitens*, *C. coryli*, &c. Mr. Westwood exhibited some of the case-bearing larvae of *Porrectaria loricella*, which had caused so much damage to a plantation of young larch trees, that the owner feared he should have to cut the trees down; he also exhibited a species of *Saturnia*, sent to the Society of Arts from California, where attempts were being made to produce the silk of its cocoons as an article of commerce. Mr. Buxton sent for exhibition specimens of *Scopula deceptipalis*, taken by him last month in Rosshire, N.B., also some singular varieties of *Orthosia Gothica*, from the same locality. Dr. Calvert exhibited larvae of *Caradrina cubicularis*, which he had found very destructive to seeds of grasses, especially of the Festuceæ. Mr. Stainton read a paper, entitled 'On the Recent Progress of Microlepidopterology on the Continent.'

A HEART FOR EVERY ONE.

OH! there's a heart for every one,
If every one could find it;
Then up and seek, ere youth is gone,
Whate'er the toil, ne'er mind it!
For if you chance to meet at last
With that one heart, intended
To be a blessing unsurpassed,
Till life itself is ended,
How would you prize the labour done,
How grieve if you'd resign'd it;
For there's a heart for every one,
If every one could find it!
Two hearts are made, the angels say,
To suit each other dearly;
But each one takes a different way,—
A way not found so clearly!
Yet though you seek, and seek for years,
The pains is worth the taking,
For what the life of home endears
Like hearts of angels' making!
Then haste, and guard the treasure won,
When fondly you've enshrined it;
For there's a heart for every one,
If every one could find it!

CHARLES SWAIN.

* *Ἀπίος, παρ;* δάκτυλος, digitus.

† Περισσοδάκτυλος, qui digitos habet imparis numero.

‡ Only those genera printed in italics now exist.

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, for the Year ending June 30th, 1856.—At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House, Lothbury, on Tuesday, July 22nd, 1856.

DIRECTORS:
MARK HUNTER, Esq. Chairman.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
 Charles Butler, Esq.
 Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P.
 John Alfred Chowne, Esq.
 George Clive, Esq.
 William Cooper, Esq.
 Charles Hill, Esq.
 Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
 William Jackson, Esq., M.P.
 Edward Oxenford, Esq.
 Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
 Robert Stacey Price, Esq.
 Joseph Thompson, Esq.
 Joseph Underwood, Esq.
 Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

Present: Fifty-six Proprietors.

The Manager read the advertisement calling the meeting, and afterwards the following Report:—

The balance-sheet for the past year, which the Directors have now the pleasure to place before the Shareholders, exhibits a net profit of £38,975 15s. 6d., for the year ending 30th June, 1856, after deducting the current expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.

The Directors have therefore determined to declare a dividend at the rate of 47 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, and to add a bonus of 44 per cent., making together 91 per cent. for the whole year, free from income-tax.

There will remain a balance of £1175 14s. 9d. to be carried to the reserve fund, which will then, with the interest for the last year, amount to £70,821 6s. 3d.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement the following Directors, viz.—

Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq.,
 James Alexander Douglas, Esq.,
 Charles Hill, Esq.,
 William Jackson, Esq., M.P.,
 retire from office, and
 Charles Hill, Esq., and
 William Jackson, Esq., M.P.,
 being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election, and
 Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P., and
 Robert Stacey Price, Esq.,
 who are duly qualified proprietors, offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats.

BALANCE-SHEET TO 30TH JUNE, 1856.

Capital subscribed	£1,500,000	0	0
Capital paid-up	£300,000	0	0
Guarantee Fund invested in Government Securities	60,645	11	6
Balances due to the Customers of the Bank	1,536,361	6	9
Balance carried down after deducting bad and doubtful debts, income tax, and all charges and current expenses	38,975	15	6
	£1,944,982	13	9
Cash.			
Cash in hand, Government Securities, and India Bonds	£454,740	12	2
Bills discounted, Loans, &c.	1,490,242	1	7
	£1,944,982	13	9
Dividend at the rate of 47 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1855, already paid	10,500	0	0
Dividend at the rate of 47 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1856	10,500	0	0
Bonus of 44 per cent. per annum	12,000	0	0
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account	4,800	0	0
Balance carried to Guarantee Fund, making that fund £70,821 6s. 3d.	1,175	14	9
	£38,975	15	6
Balance brought down	£38,975	15	6

The Report and Balance-sheet having been read, It was Resolved—That the Report and Balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the Proprietors.

The Chairman, Mark Hunter, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company at the rate of 47 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 44 per cent., both free from income tax, payable on and after Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Resolved.—That the following Directors, viz.—
 William Jackson, Esq., M.P., and
 Charles Hill, Esq.,
 who go out of office in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Bank.

Resolved.—That Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P., be elected a Director of this Bank.

Resolved.—That Robert Stacey Price, Esq., be elected a Director of this Bank.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Cutbill.

The Chairman having left the chair, it was resolved.—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mark Hunter, Esq., for his conduct in the chair this day.

(Signed) A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS generally, are invited to examine the Tables of Rates of the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1834, which will be found more advantageous than those of most other Companies; at the same time, Parties insuring with it do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in mutual Offices.

Upwards of Five Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Pounds (including Bonuses) have been paid to Widows, Children, and other parties holding Policies with this Company, which have become claims by death since its formation.

Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years. The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Income Tax abated in respect of Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament.

All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the office, 8, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Enrolled under the Acts of Parliament relating to Friendly Societies.

DIRECTORS.
 Chairman.—SAMUEL HATHURST LOCAN, Esq.
 Deputy Chairman.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.
 John Bradbury, Esq.
 Thomas Castle, Esq.
 William Miller Christy, Esq.
 John Feltham, Esq.
 Charles Gilpin, Esq.
 Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
 Robert Sheppard, Esq.
 Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
 William Tyler, Esq.
 Charles Whitham, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.
 J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

TRUSTEES.
 John Feltham, Esq.
 Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P. | Samuel H. Lucas, Esq.
 Charles Lushington, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Brown, Jackson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR 1855.

The number of policies issued during the year

Assuring the sum of

Annual premiums thereon

Policies issued from the commencement of the institution

In December, 1855

Policies now in force

Annual Income—From premiums

(after deducting £23,548 abatement allowed)

Ditto—From Interest on invested capital

Amount returned to members in abatement of premiums

Amount of bonuses added to sums assured

Amount paid in claims by death from the commencement of the institution

Balance of receipts over the disbursements in the year

Increasing the capital stock of the institution to 1,211,049 17 4

At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 20, 1855, the reductions varied from 6 to 59 per cent. on the original amount of premium, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the preceding five years.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of July are reminded that they must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The Directors' Report for 1855 may be obtained on application.

27th June, 1856. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 66 PER WEEK,

IN CASE OF INJURY BY

ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

OR THE SUM OF

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or £100 in case of Death, secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., may be had of the Agents; of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations; and at the Head Office, London; where also

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the journey, or by the year, as heretofore.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Insurance Company.

Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament.

Offices, 3, Old Broad Street, London.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

LONDON.

Policies effected with this Society now, will participate in Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the net Profits of the Society, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The DIRECTORS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 47 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1856, and a BONUS of 44 per cent., Dividend and Bonus both free from income tax, will be PAYABLE at the Banking House, in Lothbury, on and after TUESDAY, the 29th inst. A printed list of the Proprietors will then be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board, A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

Dated July 22, 1856.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.—CIRCULAR

NOTES (value £10 and upwards, free of charge for stamps), and LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable at all the principal cities and towns of Europe and elsewhere, are issued at the head office and branches, as follows, viz.:

Head Office, 2, Prince's-street, Mansion-house.

Regent-street Branch, Argyll-place.

Charing-cross Branch, 4, Pall Mall East.

Temple-bar Branch (temporary office), 299, Fleet-street.

W. W. SCRIMGEOUR, Manager.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER

BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES OF £10 each, payable at every important place in Europe. These notes are issued without charge, and they are cashed abroad free of commission. The Bank also issues, free of charge, Letters of Credit on all the principal cities and towns in Europe. The Letters of Credit are issued only at the Head Office in Lothbury. The Circular Notes may be obtained at the Head Office in Lothbury, or at any of the branches

—viz.,

Westminster Branch

Bloombury "

Southwark "

Eastern "

Marylebone "

Temple Bar "

The rate of interest allowed on deposits of £200 and upwards at the Bank or any of its branches is now 34 per cent.

J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

DRESSING CASES.—AT MR. MECHE'S

ESTABLISHMENTS, 112, REGENT STREET, 4, LEADEN-HALL STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British manufactures in Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing-cases, Dressing-bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same Prices charged at all the Establishments.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

Price 84d.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER

FLOWERS is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying and Preserving the Skin, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humor, pimple, or eruption, and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. In the process of shaving it is invaluable, as it allays the irritation and smarting pain, annihilates every pimple and all roughness, and renders the skin smooth and firm.

Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 3d., by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an Oriental

Botanical Preparation for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion. It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, render it indispensable to every toilet. Price 6d. and 9d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental ingredients, imported at a great expense, this Powder is of inestimable value in Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth, imparting to them a Pearl-like Whiteness, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Sweet and Pure.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the Label, and "A ROWLAND & SONS, 30, HAYDOCK GARDEN," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each Box. Price 2s. 3d.

Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Preparing for Publication by Subscription.

H O R Æ F E R A L E S ;

OR,

STUDIES IN THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS.

By JOHN M. KEMBLE, M.A.

HON. MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMIES OF BERLIN, GOETTINGEN, AND MUNICH; FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETIES OF HISTORY IN COPENHAGEN,
ICELAND, AND STOCKHOLM; MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF LOWER SAXONY, MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, &c. &c.

THE aim proposed by this work is, to extend to Archæology the application of a principle which has produced most striking results in Natural Science and Philology; in short, to supply the means of comparison between the principal types of objects of Archæological interest, from different ages and different parts of the world. The plates, therefore, give accurate representations of the most remarkable Antiquities contained in the principal Museums of Northern Europe, more particularly such as have not hitherto been depicted in any other work. These have been selected from a collection of several thousand Drawings, made by the Author himself, in the course of his travels on the Continent and in various parts of England.

It is intended that every Plate shall be accompanied by a detailed account of the objects represented upon it, together with the circumstances and the place of their discovery, or of their actual deposit. Such of them as are of peculiar rarity, or, on other grounds, of unusual interest, will be given in the natural size and colours.

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The Author is intimately acquainted with the works of the most distinguished Archæologists of this Country and the Continent, and fully appreciates their labours. If he presumes to differ sometimes very widely from them in opinion, it is because the extensive Historical Collections, and the enlarged comparison of objects which he has been in a position to make, have forced what he believes to be sounder views upon him.

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